



The Week in Focus

Supreme Court Affirms; Chamberlain Takes Over

This week easily ranks as a major turning point in the social history of the United States. In summary:

The Supreme Court upheld the Social Security Act.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, proposed maximum hours and minimum wages by federal action for industries "in or affecting interstate commerce."

The American Federation of Labor "opened war" against the vigorous John L. Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

The C. I. O. launched its drive to unionize the Ford Motor Company, last leading automobile producer to remain outside C. I. O. or other union contracts.

Steel strikes broke out anew, threatening to affect from 75,000 to 80,000 workers in five states.

General Welfare

From seven days so crammed with events related to social transformation, the Supreme Court decisions stand out because of horizons they open.

Until the two decisions of last Monday, in which federal taxes for unemployment insurance and old-age assistance were upheld, the court had refrained from affirming the New Deal's interpretation of the "general welfare clause" in the Constitution.

New Dealers have steadily insisted that the "general welfare" clause gives to Congress powers beyond those previously admitted by the Supreme Court. When the court ruled in the AAA, NIRA, and other New Deal laws, it was the underlying principle of each case turned on some specific point or points of deciding where state powers leave off and federal powers begin.

The Wagner labor decision of April 12 broke new ground by widening the scope of industrial activities allowed in entering interstate commerce, and so subject to federal regulation.

Import of Decisions

The two social security decisions enlarge the field for federal action under the "general welfare" clause, one of the most disputed issues in American constitutional history.

Mr. Justice Cardozo read both majority decisions: 7 to 2 in favor of the old-age pension provisions and 5 to 4 in favor of the unemployment insurance tax. The tax was held not to exercise an invalid pressure on states to enact unemployment insurance laws.

Both of these problems, the court affirmed, have become "national in area and dimensions," and "Congress may spend money in aid of the general welfare." Also, "needs that were narrow or parochial a century ago may be interwoven in our day with the well-being of the nation."

Another important affirmation is that neither the states nor the courts can take from Congress the right to decide, within its powers, "the concept of welfare."

A "dispatch" of May 29, 1937, from the Federal Convention at Philadelphia sets forth original arguments on general welfare and federal action.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chief sponsor of both the National Labor Relations Act and the Social Security Act, greeted Monday's Supreme Court decisions with plans to extend social security provisions to groups as yet uncovered by the act. He favors a large-scale housing program to absorb unemployed and reduce crime-breeding places.

Labor in Saddle

The proposed wages and hours bill was assailed by the National Association of Manufacturers as a menace to complete recovery.

Labor also had some reservations, distrusts in the bill's need to rise far beyond the required minimum. The bill specifically guarantees the right of collective bargaining for better conditions.

Briefly, the bill invokes federal power over interstate commerce to forbid sale across state boundaries of goods produced by defined "unfair labor standards," including child labor under 16, or 18 in hazardous trades. A Labor Standards Board will have power to adjust wages and hours standards within limits set by Congress, according to regional and industrial needs.

Federal relief appropriations meanwhile reached the stage of a revolt against Administration plans in the House, where \$505,000,000 was earmarked for special purposes out of the proposed \$1,500,000,000. WPA writers struck at New York, asking the city to finance their strike. The Workers' Alliance demands \$3,000,000,000 for federal relief.

Strikes

Details of labor developments: William Green's A. F. of L. issued its "war cry" at a special convention in Cincinnati. It decided to organize competing unions in C. I. O. fields.

C. I. O. halted the Ford assembly plant at Richmond, Calif. A

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Trade Disarmament Started By Hague and Paris Moves; Oslo Pact Lowers Tariffs

Oslo Convention Open to Other States—Quotas to Be Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, May 29.—The beginning of economic disarmament has been made with the signing here of the new Oslo convention for the reduction of economic obstacles.

The signatories are Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and the convention is open for the adherence of other states.

The pivotal point is understood to be not so much the direct results for expansion made between the Oslo states as the fact that through application of the "most-favored-nation clause" all other states will automatically benefit from the reduction of tariffs on certain products passing between these states.

The present convention provides, in the first place, for gradual reduction of obstacles of commerce, lowering of tariffs and abolition of quotas on a number of articles. Belgium and the Netherlands are also helping their mutual trade by abolishing import restrictions on many products. The convention also lays down that tariffs on these products shall not be further raised.

Steel Strikers Halt Mail Trucks Bound for Mills

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief: Youngstown, Ohio: Striking steel workers adopted a "quit work or starve" policy against men remaining in besieged mills, and the Republic Steel Corporation answered with a protest to United States post-office officials.

In the wake of Chicago fighting, pickets stopped mail trucks and trains which they said were delivering food to mills still operating in the Mahoning Valley, which has more than 30,000 men idle.

Republic Steel—largest of the three companies affected by the steel workers' organizing committee's strike to obtain bargaining contracts—asked postmasters at Warren and Niles, Ohio, for "suitable escort for United States mail trucks delivering mail to our offices."

Republic also employed airplanes to drop packages of foodstuffs to men remaining in its mills. Pickets retaliated by going up in their own planes for scouting purposes—to learn what was going on in the plants and possible attempts to crash the picket lines of trains and trucks carrying food.

The S. W. O. C. succeeded in closing one more Republic plant—the stainless steel division at Canton, Ohio—when 300 workers walked out. It concentrated new efforts on closing plants in the Chicago and Buffalo, N. Y., areas which still were in partial operation.

Detroit, Mich.: Announcement the Ford Motor Company will operate on a 32-hour week in June to compensate for a seasonal decline in automobile sales caused speculation today whether the schedule might be continued indefinitely. There have been recurrent, unverified reports the company contemplated adopting the 30-hour week to spread employment during the slack season.

Richmond, Calif.: A showdown between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. factions in the Ford Motor Company assembly plant strike here appeared to be developing with both sides expressing confidence in victory.

Preliminary to a mass meeting of workers designed to give them an opportunity to join the A. F. of L. automobile mechanics union, supporters of that faction claimed 1300 of the 1800 workers affected by the walkout. The C. I. O. claimed equally great support.

Chicago: The first major outbreak of violence in the five-state steel strike left a score of persons injured today, after a clash between approximately 50 policemen and 500 marchers near the Republic Steel Corporation's South Chicago plant. Six policemen and 15 demonstrators, including a woman, were bruised in hand-to-hand fighting two blocks from the main gate of the plant.

Mexico, D. F.: Both sides in the nationwide strike in Mexico's \$400,000,000 oil industry carried pleas to President Cardenas. Peaceful picketing marked the first day of the walkout of 18,000 men.

Other developments in the Labor situations: Page 4.

Memorial Day

As legal observance occurs on Monday, May 31, all editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted.

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Early Freedom For Filipinos? Future Status

Joint Committee Sets Dates for Washington and Manila Hearings

Is America Ready?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The time-table is announced for another full-fledged American investigation of Philippine problems, looking either toward political independence as early as 1938 or 1939, or toward the present 1945 date with a considerable economic alleviation.

The joint preparatory committee on Philippine affairs, a group of American governmental experts, will open public hearings in Washington on June 16, covering all economic relations between the United States and the islands. Then the group will go to the Philippines, and with a similar group of Filipinos, hold hearings in Manila during September.

Four Main Questions

Informally speaking, the group has four main questions to answer: 1. What are the probable economic effects of the provisions of the present Tydings-McDuffie law, under which the equivalent of a 5 per cent tariff on Philippine goods goes into effect in 1940, rising to 25 per cent in 1945, and 100 per cent thereafter?

2. What would be the economic effects of scrapping this undertaking, providing for complete severance of all ties between the Philippines and the United States in a year or two?

3. What sort of long-range trade agreement would best get around the difficulties under the present independence act, presumably being an agreement between two nations linked by ties of common sovereignty until 1945?

4. What type of agreement would fit economic relationships between two entirely independent areas?

Political Angles

Informed observers confess frankly the task of the preparatory committee is complicated, limited as it seems to be to economic effects. For political problems are deeply interwoven with economic relationships. The solution toward which most preliminary observations point, is a long-range trade agreement, going into effect as soon as possible (before 1940, which is the earliest date for the economic parts of the Tydings-McDuffie law) and continuing perhaps for a longer period than until 1945.

Quezon Follows Lead

Suggestion of President Quezon, of the island commonwealth, that complete independence be expedited to next year or the year after is taken with more seriousness in American official circles than it apparently is in the islands. The current issue of the well-informed journal of the American Chamber of Commerce in Manila takes the line that President Quezon made his stroke for early independence largely because talk had been widespread that the American Congress would like to make the move. But this American conclusion is less firm in Washington.

The whole question of Philippine independence is, therefore, definitely open once more. President Roosevelt's projected trip to the islands late this year may have an important bearing on the matter. A group of less than a dozen, involved, for the questions of American-Japanese relations, the status quo of China, and particularly relations with Great Britain and the Dominions clustered around the Pacific, to which the Philippines are now a buffer state between Japan and themselves.

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Last Diary of Samuel Johnson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN.—An unpublished diary kept by Dr. Samuel Johnson from 1765 to 1784 has been discovered in the strong room of Malahide Castle, near here, by Lieut. Col. Ralph Isham, American collector of eighteenth-century English manuscripts.

Malahide Castle is the home of Lord Talbot de Malahide, a great-grandson of James Boswell, Dr. Johnson's biographer. In 1927 Lord Talbot sold to Colonel Isham, for a sum estimated at between \$60,000 and \$100,000, the entire collection of Boswell relics in the castle.

Most of these were contained in Boswell's "ebony cabinet" in which he had stored his most precious documents.

Found in Iron Chest

The collection, which ran to more than 1,000,000 words, included the manuscript of the Boswell's "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides" and part of the manuscript of the "Life of Johnson."

Recently thinking that there might be more papers in the house, Lord Talbot invited Colonel Isham to make a further search.

The strong room, formerly a dungeon, contained 18 iron chests fitted with rusty padlocks, which had to be broken open. After several days of search, Colonel Isham reached the fifteenth chest, and after going through several thousands of papers it contained, finally came upon an oblong book bound in green vellum.

Not a Thorough Diary

On opening it, he recognized Dr. Johnson's handwriting and instantly realized that he had discovered the

Leaders of Camp Fire Girls



International Mrs. Arthur H. Vandenberg Mrs. Lola Duval Williams Mrs. Lida Foote Tarr Mrs. Oliver Harriman
Wife of the Senator New President Outgoing President A Past President
Mrs. Williams of Dallas, Texas, Is Shown Receiving a New Gavel From Mrs. Tarr at the Inauguration Dinner in Her Honor, While Other Leaders and Members Look On

1787—The Constitution—1937

Virginia Presents Plan to Convention for Stronger National Government

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

May 29, 1937

Virginia today presented through Gov. Edmund Randolph her plan for organization of a stronger national government by revision of the Articles of Confederation in the convention assembled here.

The plan was put forward in the form of 15 resolutions not as a complete and detailed draft of a new charter but as a general framework of major principles about which to construct an improved system.

Mr. Randolph stated as his first proposition "that the Articles of Confederation ought to be to corrected and enlarged as to accomplish the objects proposed by their institution; namely, common defense, security of liberty and general welfare." In this he cast no reflections on the writers of that document, indeed declared his respect for them, but pointed out that many difficulties had not then arisen which now beset the Confederacy.

Question of Representation

The second of the Virginia resolutions plunges into the disputed question of representation as among large and small states. It proposes that "the rights of suffrage in the National Legislature ought to be proportioned to the quotas of contribution, or to the number of free inhabitants." This runs counter to the equality of representation which the small states enjoy in the present Confederation Congress and which their legislatures are insistent to maintain.

The mention, however, of the number only of "free inhabitants," not counting slaves, involves something of a concession on the part of southern slave-holding states. Several of the Virginia delegates are not particularly friendly to slavery although the institution exists in their state.

Continuing, the Randolph plan proposes a National Legislature of two branches or houses instead of the present single house. It would have members of the first branch elected by the people and members of the second branch elected by the first from lists nominated by state legislatures.

Powers of Congress

The powers of the National Legislature would be those vested in Congress by the Confederation and in addition, it would have authority "to legislate in all cases to which the separate States are incompetent, or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted by the exercise of individual legislation; to negative all laws passed by the several States, contravening in the opinion of the National Legislature the articles of Union; and to call forth the force of the Union against any member of the Union failing to fulfill its duty under the articles thereof."

In view of these sweeping powers proposed, it is interesting that Governor Randolph's presentation has received differing interpretations among various hearers. William Patterson of New Jersey, one

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Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

League Council Decries Bombing Of Open Towns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 29.—Despite the impassioned plea by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, representing the Loyalist regime in Spain the League Council in effect washed its hands of the Spanish conflict when in its closing session today it adopted a resolution calling upon every League member to respect the territorial integrity and independence of every other nation, deploring the bombing of open towns, and noting with satisfaction that the efforts of the Non-Intervention Committee in London are developing hopefully. The original resolution was even milder than the one finally adopted. The strenuous efforts of Señor del Vayo brought several last-minute alterations.

Withdrawal of Volunteers

The resolution invokes no enthusiasm here. Indeed it was evident that the New Zealand delegate in the public session of the Council last night restrained himself with difficulty from going beyond the agreed statement he was reading. It was decided, however, to frame the resolution in terms which, it is hoped, will not offend the sensibilities of Italy and Germany.

Señor del Vayo wasn't so cautious. While his strongest condemnation was for Italy, he didn't spare Germany.

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League summons parley on terrorism. Page 2.

Children Trained Her for New Job, Girl Leader Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29.—The new president of the Camp Fire Girls, Mrs. Lola Duval Williams of Dallas, Texas, has been trained for the job by her own children, she told a distinguished audience here last evening at a jubilee inaugural dinner in her honor.

Her three daughters, all of them Camp Fire members, and her son, now a college graduate, all have trained her, she explained, and she added, "Little did I realize when I hunted up Camp Fire for my children what a life interest it could give me."

Mrs. Williams declared that "Leadership is not all giving. It enriches the leader as well. Speaking as a person who had the opportunity to work in Camp Fire I can say it has done more for me in helping me to grow with and understand my children than anything else I know."

Learning Through Doing

One of Mrs. Williams' early experiences was in facing a small daughter who had just been elected secretary to her group and who was insistent that she must have a watch and have it immediately, else how could she keep the minutes. Mrs. Williams traced the stories of girls whose individualities have been developed by "learning through doing."

Hughes Means of New York University asked the guests to have faith in themselves, saying, "Pears stand in the way of recognizing and expressing your individual creative self. The fear of being an individual is one, the fear of not behaving the 'right way' is another; a third is the fear of not doing things perfectly, and the fourth is fear of not having good taste. Be yourself, though you conform with no one else in the world. Good social manners require that you be silent on most of your individual judgments, but always tell the truth to yourself. Only by rigid honesty to one's self may one fight off the evils of self-deception."

An appeal for citizenship education was made by Mrs. Vandenberg, wife of United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, who stated that the ability to be

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Roosevelt Acts To Speed Pact On Waterways

Pledges Aid in Drive to Start St. Lawrence Project

Sees Big Savings

Opposition in Mid-West and New England Mobilized

NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt, in a telegram released by Fred J. Prestone, chairman of the National Seaway Council, said he intended to "do everything within my power to bring about an agreement" which will start construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway "at the earliest possible date."

Mr. Prestone said the telegram, released last night, was in answer to a set of resolutions adopted by the council in Washington, April 29. The council, he said, has pledged its co-operation to gain necessary legislation from the present Congress.

President's Telegram

Mr. Prestone said the telegram to the council read: "I am in complete agreement with your declaration that 'further delay in its completion, with continued loss of transportation savings and waste of power, cannot be reconciled with sound policies of economy and conservation of our natural resources.' My interest in and enthusiasm for this important project has constantly increased, and I purpose to do everything within my power to bring about an agreement which will start its construction at the earliest possible date."

Push Officialities

Seaway Council officials interpreted the message to mean that the President was ready to seek ratification of the long-pending treaty with Canada. The proposed treaty between the countries, drawn during the Hoover Administration, was submitted to the Senate in 1934 and failed to gain the necessary three-fourths majority of 12 votes.

The council maintains the United States will save \$70,000,000 annually if the project is completed. It claims that 2,000,000 horsepower of potential power is being wasted each year.

Farm Support Found

Ebbing in Mid-West For St. Lawrence Seaway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 29.—If Congressional proponents of the St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty want public support for ratification of the agreement with Canada, they must see to it that there is an expansion of the foreign market for United States wheat and corn, observers in this section declare. For, it is pointed out, chief backing for the plan in the past, aside from those interested in power development in New York, has come from the farmers of the central valley, who see an advantage in the lower rates possible through direct water connection with world ports.

The farmer, though he may still favor the idea on general principles, does not care enough about it, a survey of opinion indicates, to do much of anything in its favor now. The National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation are on record behind the plan, but, observers say, this is still on general principles. The support in a sense is inactive or tacit, because of the foreign market situation.

Opposition Grows

Meanwhile, opposition from other quarters in this region grows. At least the agitation and influence of these elements is more marked. The St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty signed by the United States and Canada in 1932 provides briefly for the deepening of the St. Lawrence River channel and the building of locks and other navigation facilities to allow large ocean vessels to reach the Great Lakes. Small ocean vessels, those with a draft of not more than 14 feet loaded, not over 260 feet long, nor 43 feet wide, may now come down the St. Lawrence, through the Welland Canal and into the lakes.

The navigation facilities would be improved so that ocean ships with drafts up to 27 feet, 820 feet long, and 80 feet wide, could come in. A ship could then load grain at Port Arthur and unload it at Liverpool without the transshipment which is now necessary. Of course, the same ship could bring back at proportionally low rates, shoes, steel, and, as a matter of fact, grain and produce from other countries. And therein lies the cause of much of the opposition to the plan.

The recent visit of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada with President Roosevelt in Washington, and statements by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, that certain forces are seeking to revive the issue, lend reason, opponents feel, for expecting that some effort may be made at this session of Congress to secure ratification of the treaty. Observers in the Chicago Association of Commerce declare they have reason to believe that the matter will be brought up in Washington as soon as the Supreme Court issue is settled.

Those opposed to the plan line up roughly like this:

1. Those who have no direct interest but feel that the United

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Salamander and Restive Pony Head Tenement Pet Exhibit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29.—If your luncheon is just a crust of bread, you share it with your dog, and if you get a really nice treat like sour-cream, or even ice cream, you are just as much bound to give your pet a taste. That is the general philosophy of 79 boys and girls from the tenements along Avenue B, who brought their pets to the Children's Aid Society center at Sixteenth Street yesterday for what the judges called "a howling success."

There certainly was plenty of barking, part of it by five dogs bearing the name "Queenie." One dog ran away. The only pony in the show knocked out the airily constructed sides of his stall. There was only one turtle and so the turtle race could not be given.

Most terrible moment of all, by the time that the event of howling tricks was reached, children and animals were so excited that only one freckle-faced youngster managed to get his dog to perform. There was some disappointment but apparently no envy as the other small owners looked on.

Many-Coated Cat Wins

It was a great day for Avenue B and also for the few interested visitors from uptown who saw animals cherished, cared for and apparently not too hungry, although their meals are pretty sketchy, being determined by the income limits of most Avenue B families.

No one, least of all the adults,

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Liberty Held Key to Farm Prosperity

By Ogden L. Mills

We hear the agricultural problem currently discussed as if it constituted a single problem. There is no single agricultural problem. There are as many agricultural problems as there are agricultural products; as many as there are areas in which they are produced; almost as many as there are farmers. To illustrate: The cotton farmer is on an export basis. His price is closely tied to the world market. The milk producer is on a domestic basis. His prices react to supply and demand forces operating within our own borders—frequently to purely local conditions. The prices of certain staples, such as wheat, are determined largely by the supply. The prices of semi-luxuries, such as milk and poultry products, are dependent largely upon demand. They follow closely the volume of factory pay rolls.

This is not to say that many of these individual agricultural problems are not closely inter-related, or that conditions and policies affecting one set of producers may not have a direct effect on other sets of producers.

Farmer Also a Buyer
It must be remembered that the farmer is a buyer as well as a seller of agricultural products. High prices favor some and injure others. The

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At the invitation of the New School for Social Research in New York City, Mr. Mills, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, is delivering a series of lectures in answer to the question: "What is the future of the Republican Party?" In the interest of constructive discussion, The Christian Science Monitor will publish important extracts from Mr. Mills' addresses. The following is from the sixth.

grain grower may flourish on high grain prices. The cattle feeder and the dairyman may suffer economic loss because of those same high prices. A prohibitive tax is imposed on the sale of oleomargarine in some states as a protection to the dairyman. This same tax works injury to domestic producers of those fats and oils which go into the manufacture of the taxed product. The farmer who grows certain crops, in reality it pays them to grow other crops, with the result that such action may result in shifting the burden of the depression from one group of growers to another group.

It is not that agriculture is not a single industry. It is a family of industries. Each member of that family has its own peculiar set of problems. Interests of some members are often in conflict with interests of other members.

I do not mean to imply there are no national aspects to farming, or that the Federal Government does not have a direct interest in, and obligations to, agriculture. Quite the contrary, as we shall later see.

What I want to do at the outset is: First, to direct your attention to the impossibility of doing justice to the subject in a single lecture.

Second, to emphasize that here is an industry quite unsuited to control from a single center.

Said Jefferson: "Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread."

Third, to point out there is no occupation to which the doctrine of individualism applies with greater force. By its very nature, agriculture is individualistic. Here we have no intricate corporate structures; no great aggregations of capital; no mass production.

Supreme Individualist

Though under the gentle rain of checks he may be temporarily blind to the efforts to collectivize him, the farmer is the supreme individualist. He will be the last among us knowingly to surrender his liberty.

But if he is to preserve his individuality and liberty; if he is not to become a ward of the government; if he is to continue lord of his own farm; he too must accept the main-spring of free enterprise, the competitive principle.

A system of individual competition is not perfect. It has its casualties. But it does produce balance. It does contribute to a solution by correcting causes.

The farm problem of the last few years would have been different had this reality been firmly grasped; and were it not for efforts to keep the inefficient producer on the land, and the inefficient land in production.

We have long looked upon the farm as more than a mere place to make a living. We think of the country as a desirable place to live. I am sufficiently old-fashioned to believe the farm provides, in goodly measure, that discipline which goes far in molding good citizens. The farm boy and girl are early placed upon their own. Day-to-day tasks present them with new situations. Duty requires them to be self-reliant. They must exercise initiative. Their environment, made up largely of growing, developing, and changing things, teaches them to think. Here one sees freedom of individual action at its best. It would be difficult, indeed, to designate a better school than the farm for citizenship in a democracy.

Complications Spread

Certainly we will do well to pause before submerging that type of life in a system of centralized controls. That this nation has been confronted with a serious agricultural situation, no one will deny. The startling feature is that, while conditions in many respects have shown improvement, the complications are increasing.

Government planning never can be applied to agriculture, except under a system of compulsion. Wheat reductions were not on a compulsory basis. Had there been an adverse court decision, the wheat program would have fallen of its own weight. The acreage sown to wheat, with the reduction program in force, in the fall of 1935 and the spring of 1936 was 6,000,000 acres, or 8 per cent more than for the previous year. The 1936 acreage (still under the reduction program) was 7 per cent in excess of the area planted, on the average, during the five-year period (1928-1932) immediately preceding the restriction program. The government paid vast sums for re-

ducing wheat acreage. Yet had weather conditions been normal during the past year, we would have had greater production than before the program was undertaken. This means just one thing. Those not participating in the program increased their acreage more than participants reduced theirs. In other words, increase in specialized wheat growing areas were greater than reductions in specialized wheat growing regions.

Intended results can be obtained only under a system of compulsory participation, covering all growers of the commodity in question.

But, in agriculture, even compulsion may not turn the trick. Nature is a most important controlling force. Nature does not submit to the straitjacket of bureaucratic dictation.

Obstinate Problems

Planning agricultural production gives rise to all of the general difficulties which we have noted in other lectures. In addition, it faces obstinate problems of its own.

To date, control has meant restriction of production upon efficient and inefficient alike.

A program of growing less, with its resulting inefficiency in production, certainly does not solve the problem from the nation's point of view, and I seriously doubt if it results in anything more than passing benefits to agriculture.

Much of what has been done under the New Deal is praiseworthy and helpful. Supply of ample farm credit for long and short terms, prompt relief from drought, flood and similar disasters, the soil conservation program—are all examples in principle of sound measures for assistance to agriculture.

I say "in principle" because I cannot approve all details of the measures themselves, or the manner in which they were administered.

Tenancy is a matter of growing concern. Today 42 out of every 100 farms are operated by renters. In some regions the percentage is considerably higher. This is not a desirable state of affairs. I consider it an accepted function of government to encourage farm ownership. In doing this, extreme care should be exercised to the end that government action be on a self-liquidating basis. Otherwise, the farm is likely to become a dumping ground for those attracted by bounties, rather than by the desire or ability to farm.

Market Preference

In planning to reduce tenancy, care should be exercised to the end that the prospective owner does not become a ward of the Government. The tenant-recipient of government funds must not be reduced to the status of an Indian on a reservation.

All will agree the American farmer should be given preference in the domestic market for products he can produce efficiently. Efficient production includes most of our farm staples.

But American agriculture is also vitally dependent on sales abroad. In 1929, we exported 55 per cent of our cotton; 41 per cent of our leaf tobacco; 33 per cent of our lard; 18 per cent of our wheat; 15 per cent of our apples; 46 per cent of our dried fruits; and 23 per cent of our canned fruits.

On an average, during the 1920's, it required from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 acres to supply foreign demand. In 1935, this figure dropped to 27,000,000.

What is even more discouraging, while our export trade has been improving since the bottom of the depression was reached in 1932, recovery has been entirely confined to non-agricultural products.

The quantity of non-agricultural exports in 1936 stood at 67 per cent of the 1929 level. The 1936 volume of farm exports amounted to only 43 per cent of the pre-depression peak, and was the smallest since 1877.

This situation is due in part to the desire for self-sufficiency, in part to inability of nations to import because they cannot export. Italy, for example, has placed a prohibitive tariff on wheat. She grows her own wheat without regard to cost. One reason for this is her inability to sell her products in foreign markets. Germany will not take those things we grow cheaply and abundantly—wheat and corn—because we do not buy what she produces cheaply and abundantly.

Equality of Opportunity

If the American farmer is to proceed on his own, uncontrolled and unhampered, he must, above all, be assured of equality of opportunity.

1. He must not be subject to tariff inequality.

2. He must not pay tribute to monopoly.

3. He must not suffer from his inability to organize for his own protection as efficiently as can other groups.

Two courses seem open and they both offer real difficulties:

1. We can lower tariff rates on items which figure prominently in farm consumption.

2. We can give him a compensatory cash bounty until world markets are reopened.

I must add, however, that of the many bounty plans suggested I have not seen one that appeared so satisfactory. In principle, however, such bounties are justifiable.

Agriculture is a group of industries. Its problems are many and varied. Government intervention on behalf of one set of producers may easily cause hardships to another set. This situation throws a responsibility upon the individual farmer, which he cannot well evade. It is my belief he does not choose to evade it. His interests and the interests of the nation demand that he be granted the utmost freedom of economic action within his own line. Outside that fence, he has the right to insist he be accorded equality of opportunity enjoyed by other business and labor groups. He must not be the victim of tariff burdens. He rightfully demands that he not pay tribute to monopoly. And he may respectfully request that organized labor not inflict upon him increased prices. It is government's sphere to see to it that the farmer is not the victim of other pressure groups.

Greenwich House Looks Back Across 35 Years of Service

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Greenwich House, one of the most notable institutions for urban social welfare in the United States, was celebrated on May 26. The following article describes its development and aims.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29.—When Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch was Mary Kingsbury, and a student at the Newton High School, in a city outside Boston, she had a conviction that there was a wonderful job to be done in neighborhoods where many people more than should lived densely in squalor and ignorance and a grim kind of endurance.

It was in the fall of 1897 that she went to the College Settlement in Rivington Street, Rivington Street is still in the very heart of New York's crowded East Side, but in 1897 it was immeasurably more congested.

There Mary Kingsbury met Dr. Vladimir Simkhovitch, like herself intensely concerned about the conditions of the underprivileged in a great city. Presently they were married, and from 1899 to 1902 they lived at the Friendly Aid House, a center which was more or less the representative of All Soul's Unitarian Church.

Gradually it came to Dr. and Mrs. Simkhovitch that, while a great deal of work had been laid out to help people on the East Side, the West Side—with almost equal problems of poverty and underprivilege—was largely neglected.

The Simkhovitchs' choice was for a vehicle of neighborhood value, which would follow the example of the celebrated Toynbee Hall in London and develop sufficient versatility to work, not merely for underprivileged individuals, as such, but for the neighborhood as a whole.

The plan was comparatively simple: a group of people thought they would like to live together in a little community where they could hold out hospitality to both people and ideas. They had only one dogma. And that was that democracy must be lived, as well as preached.

Paul Kennedy and Mary Sherman spent nearly the whole summer of 1901 looking round for the right kind of a house to make the center of the undertaking. They found 26 Jones Street.

On Simple Scale

Everything around Greenwich House was done on a very simple scale. The whole first year's pay roll did not come to more than \$400, and only \$2000 was spent for rent, heat, light and so on. The old desk that stands now in the foyer at Greenwich House as it now exists at 27 Barrow Street, was the whole office of 26 Jones Street, but there was so much to be done with human beings that a great stock of furniture was donated by the Jones Street house, did until 1917, when the adjoining house, at 28, was bought; and by degrees, 16, 18 and 20 as well.

Among the early workers were Zona Gale, Frances Perkins—now Secretary of Labor, Miss Josephine Roche, Crystal Eastman, Paul Kel-

logg, Henry Mussey and many others. The idea of having a theater as one of the activities developed at the time Zona Gale was in residence.

As the activities of the House unfolded, studies were conducted by the associates. The days of the Triangle fire developed studies in sweatshop conditions; the development of industrial conditions produced Consumer's League studies; tenement house conditions, what was to be done about five saloons in Jones Street alone, educational opportunities, experimental classes all had their share in the attention of the associates.

New House in 1917

Effie Abrams started a visiting teacher work which was similar to that being done by Mary Marot at Hartley House. And at least, 15 years of experimentation made it possible to build a new Greenwich House in 1917.

As soon after the war as 1920 there was a music school, established at 44 Barrow Street. The pottery, which had begun with a little kiln in the cellar of Zona Gale's house, blossomed into new kilns and a glaze room. The Workshops got a building of their own in 1928 and were to mark the origin of a particular kind of educational experiment which would be copied all over the country.

The cornerstone of Greenwich House has been its democracy of purpose and atmosphere. All the clubs that meet in the house are represented in a council where matters of common interest are freely discussed. Each department handles its affairs, but there is a communal aspect running through the whole program, which finds its formal co-ordination in the Co-operative Social Settlement Society—which is the legal name of Greenwich House.

League Summons Parley

For Action on Terrorism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 29.—Remembrance of that tragic afternoon at Marseilles of Oct. 9, 1934, when King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Louis Barthou, the French Foreign Minister, were assassinated by a Croat refugee, was in everybody's thought here today when the League Council decided to call a conference on Nov. 1 to discuss two draft conventions elaborated by the International Committee for the Repression of Terrorism which has been sitting here to devise ways and means for preventing such crimes in the future.

The question still one of grave importance is shown by the arrest in Paris at the time of the coronation ceremonies in London of two men alleged to be members of the Oustachi organization which planned the murder of King Alexander and Louis Barthou.

The Oustachi organization, whose name was given as Stepan Marusic, is stated to have arrived in Paris from Italy shortly before Prince Paul of Yugoslavia passed through the French capital on his way to the coronation. According to the French press, he had come from an Oustachi camp at Messina in Sicily.

Council's Committee

The International Committee for the Repression of Terrorism was formed by the Council as a result of the charges brought by Yugoslavia against Hungary for harboring the Oustachi organization, one of whose members was sentenced to the supreme penalty by the French courts for slaying King Alexander and M. Barthou. The founder of the Oustachi, Dr. Ante Pavelitch, received a similar sentence in his absence. He was then living, and it is understood still is living, in Italy.

Of the two conventions which have been drafted by the committee the first is designed to prevent and repress terrorist activities and the second to establish an International Penal Court to deal with such crimes.

The reason for having two conventions instead of one is understood to be that some states, though anxious to assist in the repression of terrorism, are not ready to accept the jurisdiction of an international court in regard to crimes committed or plotted on their territory.

What Is Terrorism?

One of the difficulties confronting the committee has been to draw up an exact definition of terrorism. Many states, as for example, Great Britain and France, are not prepared to forego their ancient practice of allowing political refugees to take sanctuary within their borders. Nor are they prepared to accept a definition of terrorism which involves changes in the existing law by extending the present concept of criminality to acts which are not at present recognized as unlawful.

In these circumstances, the com-



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Mrs. Mary (Vladimir) Simkhovitch
Founder of Greenwich House in New York City

missive has worked on the basis of the Assembly's resolution that it is the duty of every State to refrain from any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of other states. In the case of the Oustachi organization it was alleged by Yugoslavia that its members were assisted financially by the Hungarian Government and that they definitely plotted to interfere in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia under cover of the protection given them by the Hungarian authorities.

The French made somewhat similar accusations against Italy. At one moment there was grave danger of a serious international crisis but it was smoothed over, thanks in large measure to the efforts of Anthony Eden who was rapporteur of the dispute between Yugoslavia and Hungary.

The rapporteur at the current Council session on the matter of the proposal for the conference on the International Repression of Terrorism should have been representative of Italy, but owing to the dispute between Italy and the League over the Ethiopian issue there is still no Italian representative at the famous horseshoe table.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

many, but it was noted that though he declared, "If the League is to have a future, the struggle in Spain cannot end without the League adopting a clear and firm position," he carefully abstained from suggesting what in his opinion this position should be. But he made it clear that the Loyalist Government is prepared to facilitate the withdrawal of volunteers, adding:

"The discipline of true volunteers makes it certain that there would be no practical difficulties in making this fresh sacrifice which the Spanish Government is prepared to make in order to ensure success for various attempts to reduce to a minimum the external consequences of the Spanish conflict."

Like Army of Occupation

Señor del Vayo also insisted that the documents published in the Spanish White Book proved irrefutably that the existence on Spanish territory of complete units of the Italian army which act in such a way that they not only constitute an army of occupation but are assisted by "services organized by the Italian Government for its military units on Spanish territory as if they were in a finally conquered country."

He complained furthermore that there had been "active participation of the most eminent personalities in the Italian Government who have addressed messages to the invading forces, giving them advice and encouragement in their aggression."

Goebbels Attacks Roman Catholics On Morals Issue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 29.—Emphatic affirmations of the inviolability and correctness of German justice and the National Socialist determination to allow every German to worship as he pleases, provided that such belief does not clash with the ideas of unity of the Third Reich, were emphasized by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, in an address last night to 20,000 party members which was also radio-cast.

This speech was intended as a refutation of charges which had been made here and abroad that the Third Reich was persecuting Roman Catholic priests for political reasons and that the coming trials against about a thousand of them for alleged moral crimes were simply "show trials" designed to lower the Roman Catholic Church in the eyes of its members and of the world.

The special occasion of the speech was to give answer to recent allegations of Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, who is reported to have "insulted the Führer and made malicious attacks upon German justice."

Unity in Every Sphere

National Socialist Germany, Dr. Goebbels declared, was out for national unity in every sphere, including that of religion. "We desire peace with the church but the church must also desire peace with us." The nation is tired, he said, of half-splitting quibbles and demands not Christian theology but Christian treatment. Everyone in Germany is free to worship as he sees fit, Dr. Goebbels continued, since National Socialists do not claim to be religious reformers, but they are determined to train men who would be first Germans and then Roman Catholics or Protestants.

Demands Church Pledge

Just as, in 1934, National Socialists cleaned up their own ranks (the June 30 putsch in which 60 of their own number were killed), so should the Roman Catholic Church now clean up its own ranks, he declared.

Dr. Goebbels climaxed his speech with a statement which was cheered to the echo, namely, "Among us rules not the law of the Vatican but the law of the German nation to which every German must bow."

Early parts of the speech were concerned with another demand for colonies for Germany and with a statement that but for the distracting effects of the religious wars of the seventeenth century (the Thirty Years' War), Germany would now probably be leading the world in colonial possessions.

Contest for Educational Control

The Goebbels speech is only one of the very strong incidents in the tense struggle still continuing between the Third Reich and the Vatican. This struggle for control of the education of German Roman Catholic youth and the confessional schools continues with unabated energy on both sides.

The explanation given regarding the trials against Roman Catholic priests, these trials are for moral offenses and quite different from trials for violation of foreign-exchange regulations, which were held last year. It is that they are necessary since both from Protestants and Roman Catholics, including members of the National Socialist Party, there have been complaints that details such as have appeared in the German press should be removed, since they are not fit for reading, especially for children. To this Dr. Goebbels answered that the "half has not been told." What will be the next step in this drama remains to be seen, but it is doubtful whether the Vatican intends to break off relations—it would have too much to lose thereby.

Loyalists Upset Rebel Plot

BARCELONA, May 29 (AP)—Government authorities said today that they had frustrated an insurgent plot to seize the island of Minorca with the aid of 3000 troops from neighboring Mallorca, allegedly the base for insurgent aerial attacks on Spain's eastern coast.

The coastal city of Valencia, temporary capital of the Spanish Government, meanwhile counted 200 after yesterday's dawn raid that laid waste two sections of the crowded city.

The plot to aid Minorca to the insurgent territory was aided by a band of 13 Minorcan fascists, Government authorities said. They were said to have prepared to aid the landing of Italian troops from Mallorca.

In the Valencia raid more than 90 bombs were rained from the attacking planes which observers said were of Italian manufacture.

The merchant ship Cabin, flying the British flag, was struck in Valencia harbor and six members of the crew were killed and eight injured. The British freighter Pinzon also was struck but the projectile failed to explode.

Among the American witnesses of the Valencia attack was socialist Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency in several campaigns, who described the raid as "diabolical." He said he would make a first-hand report to President Roosevelt and urge him to take a firmer stand against the Italo-Ger-



(Continued From Page 1)

former strike there ended April 25. At Dearborn, Ford employees "beat up" C. I. O. organizers outside the Ford Rouge plant. Richard T. Frankenstein, director of the C. I. O. organizers, was among the bruised.

C. I. O. charged industrial intimidation in violation of the Wagner Act. Ford charged provocation by the C. I. O.

Ford assets reached \$171,337,366 in 1936. He has threatened to close down three years, if necessary, to defeat C. I. O.

The week opened hopefully in steel, with a union pact signed Monday by Crucible Steel Company of America and affiliates. Thursday Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio intervening in the strike called after Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, and Inland Steel refused to sign a C. I. O. contract. The nation's steel operations rose two points during the week to 91½ per cent of capacity.

Labor Abroad

Settlement of strikes marked the week abroad. London busmen returned to work Friday without gaining as yet their 7½-hour day. They struck May 1. A threatened strike affecting 800,000 British coal miners is provisionally averted.

French maritime workers ended a one-day strike Tuesday. Activities of the C. I. O. were upheld at Ottawa, after Ontario and Quebec had ruled them out.

Australia is weighing social insurance and a shorter work week. Mexican prisoners were granted union rights and a minimum wage as a rehabilitation measure. Oil workers, 17,000, struck for more pay.

Britain's Chamberlain

Britain's tall, deliberate Neville Chamberlain moved into 10 Downing Street Friday as Prime Minister, while Stanley Baldwin was gazetted to become an Earl of the Kingdom and a Knight of the Garter. The new Earl, from the comparative detachment of the House of Lords, will be able to watch others carry on as he backs in the afternoon of his popularity. Empire-wide at the moment of his retirement.

Energetic and undaunted in the face of opposition to high taxes for footing the arms bill, Prime Minister Chamberlain starts his duties with the serious business of the new reign.

His cabinet is a reshuffle of the old. Sir John Simon becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer; Leslie Hore-Beelish, War Secretary; Alfred Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade. These key changes occasioned some comment, and later modification of some of them is expected.

Members of the House of Commons received from £100 to £200 more pay in one of the last acts of the Baldwin Government.

Empire defense dominated the week's sessions of the Empire Conference. A committee was named to consider measures for dominion arms co-operation with Britain.

Walter Runciman, who is retiring as President of the Board of Trade and has been made a Viscount, outlined prospects for closer trade relations with the United States. Proposals were made for having the empire act as a unit, instead of as separate

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New British Cabinet Sets Up Few Changes

LONDON, May 29.—The new British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, has brought his new cabinet into existence today, and the promptitude and smoothness with which he has acted is regarded as showing a sure hand upon the reins.

The changes which he has made leave the political color of the Baldwin Cabinet combination practically unaltered and with one exception are chiefly in the nature of shifting the heavier of the burdens to the shoulders of the younger and more vigorous members of the same team. This exception is in the case of the presidency of the Board of Trade, a post of intense importance at the present moment, since upon its holder depends in large measure the success or failure of the movement initiated at the Im-

Oliver Stanley Steps Up

Here Mr. Chamberlain has shown appreciation of the vital nature of the issues involved by putting in Mr. Oliver Stanley, a young and energetic minister, who though he has hitherto kept himself somewhat in the background, has long been looked upon as one of the rising hopes of the Conservative Party. Although committed to the tariff policy of the National Government, Mr. Stanley has inherited sufficient of the free trading traditions of his popular father, the Earl of Derby, to be able to recognize the immensity of the opportunity now before him. The very fact that he is not committed to any particular line of action in this respect, it is pointed out, may help him to move away from what have become outworn conventions.

The reshuffle of Cabinet places among Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Alfred Duff-Cooper, and Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha is criticized as somewhat undue swapping of horses in the mid-stream of rearmament. On the other hand, it is generally agreed that Mr. Hore-Belisha has shown qualities as Transport Minister which will likely be valuable in the recruiting. Another feature commented upon is the smallness of share secured by women in the new administration, though in this there is little change.

New Cabinet

The new Cabinet follows:
Prime Minister—Neville Chamberlain.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir John Simon.
Lord President of the Council—Viscount Halifax.
Lord High Chancellor—Viscount Hailsham.
Lord Privy Seal—Earl de la Warr.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs—Sir Samuel Hoare.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Anthony Eden.
Secretary of State for the Dominions—Malcolm MacDonald.
Secretary of State for India—The Marquis of Zetland.
Secretary of State for the Colonies—William Ormsby-Gore.
Minister for Co-ordination of Defense—Sir Thomas Inskip.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Alfred Duff-Cooper.
Secretary of State for War—Leslie Hore-Belisha.
Secretary of State for Air—Viscount Swinton.
Secretary of State for Scotland—Walter Elliot.
President of the Board of Trade—Oliver Stanley.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—W. S. Morrison.
President of the Board of Education—Earl Stanhope.
Minister of Health—Sir Kingsley Wood.
Minister of Labor—Ernest Brown.
Minister of Transport—Leslie Burgin.

Cars at 3000 an Hour Cross Bridge Over 'Gate'

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—(P)—Automobiles streamed across Golden Gate Bridge at a rate estimated at 3000 an hour yesterday, as the span opened to motor traffic with salutes from 300 military planes and the United States Fleet.

President Roosevelt gave the signal, pressing a button in the White House at noon (3 p. m. E. S. T.). The resulting electrical impulse lighted a traffic control on the bridge.

The computing coin boxes proving inadequate to handle the nickels of pedestrians, the bridge management resorted to tin buckets to catch the unexpected windfall.

Mr. Baldwin somewhat reluctantly agreed, and Mr. Chamberlain soon had the whole of the ordinary work of the Health Ministry so reorganized as to enable him to devote the greater part of his own time to the problem of reforming the entire system of municipal taxation.

This problem was one of national importance. It was the story of his taking in hand the municipal taxation issue is one of intense human interest. He was comparatively young in his political career at the time. Mr. Baldwin, the then Prime Minister, knowing well the superlative financial qualifications of Mr. Chamberlain offered him the universally coveted cabinet post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The prize was a glittering one that very few would have refused. But Mr. Chamberlain had inherited from his famous father—the late Joseph Chamberlain, the great Liberal Unionist—the peace of mind and century-ideals of public service in which self-interest had no place. He told Mr. Baldwin that much as he appreciated the honor offered him there was another thought which humbled him—post—that of the Minister of Health—in which the intimate knowledge of municipal affairs he had gained during six years he had spent as a city councillor, an alderman and a Lord Mayor of Birmingham, might enable him to be much more useful to the country.

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Bridging Manhattan's Traffic Problem



West Side Elevated Highway in New York

This Section of the Highway Along the Hudson River Shows the Boat Basin With Buildings Along Riverside Drive in the Background. The Structural Work Is a Traffic Circle for Automobiles Entering or Leaving the Roadway. The Elevated Highway System Is Virtually a Bridge Running Lengthwise of Manhattan

Britain's New Prime Minister Has Long Record of Service

LONDON, May 29.—Mr. A. Neville Chamberlain into whose hands have fallen the reins of the British Imperial coach, has a long record of public service behind him, especially as a municipal reformer.

His inherited predilections have made him pre-eminently interested in British Empire consolidation. Nevertheless no one realizes more strongly than himself that such consolidation—in order to be real—must be buttressed by closest co-operation with the United States.

Mr. Chamberlain is known chiefly as a highly successful Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has piloted Britain out of the stormy seas of intense economic depression into the comparatively smooth waters of general trade recovery. He has also to his credit two specific achievements.

One of these has permanently relieved British industry as a whole of what, until Mr. Chamberlain took the question in hand, had been an almost intolerable burden of municipal taxation. The other has resulted in very materially lowering the interest rates payable by the Government upon its entire national debt.

Over the merits of the most spectacular of his services to the public, namely that of restoring the national credit after the financial collapse of the summer of 1931, controversy still is active. But there is almost complete agreement to the effect that his handling of the great questions of municipal taxation and national debt conversion have shown unselfish courage and administrative capacity of the very highest order.

He chose humbler post. The story of his taking in hand the municipal taxation issue is one of intense human interest. He was comparatively young in his political career at the time. Mr. Baldwin, the then Prime Minister, knowing well the superlative financial qualifications of Mr. Chamberlain offered him the universally coveted cabinet post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The prize was a glittering one that very few would have refused. But Mr. Chamberlain had inherited from his famous father—the late Joseph Chamberlain, the great Liberal Unionist—the peace of mind and century-ideals of public service in which self-interest had no place. He told Mr. Baldwin that much as he appreciated the honor offered him there was another thought which humbled him—post—that of the Minister of Health—in which the intimate knowledge of municipal affairs he had gained during six years he had spent as a city councillor, an alderman and a Lord Mayor of Birmingham, might enable him to be much more useful to the country.

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Express Highways Mark New York's Improvement Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29.—Chattering construction machinery and seams of raw earth along Manhattan's upper West Side today told the story of massive improvements City with extensive playgrounds and parks in addition to an elevated express highway along the Hudson river.

Forty contractors are engaged on the project, involving a cover for the west side trackage of the New York Central Railroad below 125th street. The major portion of the work is expected to be completed by the fall of 1937.

By joining the express highway system at Seventy-second street and the Hudson river with the Henry Hudson Parkway, the new express roadway is designed to speed automobile traffic at twice the rate of progress through other city streets.

Work on New Roadway. The West Side elevated highway south from Seventy-second street to Canal street, a distance of four and a half miles, was opened formally by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia on Feb. 8. Seven additional miles of six-lane roadway will be provided with the opening of the section now under construction.

South from Canal street the project is being advanced rapidly by the construction of foundations for another segment of the express highway, the Manhattan borough president's office announced. Plans also have been prepared to continue the roadway to the Battery, after which it would line the entire west side of Manhattan island.

Ultimately it is planned to encircle Manhattan island with an arterial highway of which the present sections will be an integral part, according to Borough President Samuel Levy.

Time Saving Highway. To demonstrate how great an improvement was the installation of an express highway, Mayor La Guardia and Borough President Levy staged a race over new and old routes for the opening of the first section, with the result that a record of 12 minutes and 46 seconds between City Hall and West Fiftyth street was hung up for the new road. The old route lost with a record of 34 minutes and 45 seconds.

The express highway, permitting motorists to speed over intersections and between buildings, is entered and left by means of ramps at convenient locations.

Ground was broken for the first section on May 24, 1936, and the completed structure cost \$10,000,000. The northern section now under construction is expected to cost \$24,000,000. Covering of the railroad tracks has been undertaken in co-operation with the New York Central.

New Playgrounds. Eight completely equipped playgrounds for children living near the Hudson river are to be a by-product of the northern portion of the highway program. Twelve baseball diamonds will be built in such a manner that they can be transformed into five football fields. Also included in the plans are concrete wading pools, a small stadium for track and field events, a bicycle track and a roller-skating rink.

Still farther north other baseball and football fields, wading pools and recreational areas are planned. On the river front a boat basin is to be built for use by small craft. The entire area adjoining the river is to be landscaped.

At Seventy-ninth street, where there will be a traffic circle through which motorists will pass, the Park Department plans to install a better class restaurant as well as a garage for automobiles and trucks.

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Russians Inquire Into Breakdown Of Polar Radio

MOSCOW, May 29.—(P)—Ten Russian natural scientists and radio engineers yesterday set about trying to figure out why the elaborate radio equipment taken to the North Pole by the Soviet pioneering party didn't work.

The Academy of Sciences named the special commission to study the phenomena which prevented the main polar party from receiving radio reports from Pilot I. P. Maslennikov when he landed only 25 or 35 miles away and which almost crippled short-wave transmission back to Russia.

Some scientific sources expressed the opinion that the disturbances were connected with the proximity of the magnetic fields.

Dr. Otto J. Schmidt, head of the main expedition which landed near the Pole last Friday, made plans to extend the camp's radio antennae to use more power in transmission. A wind motor is now in operation, for producing current to recharge radio batteries.

The radio peculiarities were largely responsible for the landing of three supply planes at three different spots Wednesday when they flew northward from Rudolf Island, some 500 miles away.

The radio signals failed, and the pilots could not locate the camp except by sighting it. Only one was successful in that. Another reached the camp Thursday night and the third was some 35 miles away on the ice.

Dr. Schmidt's party—four members of which will spend several months near the pole—was steadily drifting away from the pole on an ice floe. Yesterday its position was given as 89.15 degrees north latitude, 43 degrees west longitude.

Hepburn Appoints Chairman to Board Of Labor Relations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO.—The appointment of Edward James Young, member of the Federal Employment Commission, and former Liberal member of the House of Commons for West-Canada, to the office of chairman of the Ontario Labor and Industry Board, was recently announced by Premier M. F. Hepburn. Mr. Young will resign his position with the Employment Commission and take up his duties in Ontario at once. Although the personnel of the board has not been made known, it is intimated that there will be a representative of labor, a representative of industry and two Government officials.

Mr. Young has a thorough knowledge of economic and social conditions in the Province, and is associated with the industrial probe conducted by the Stevens Royal Commission, Mr. Hepburn explained. He has no affiliations here with either industry or labor.

The Industry and Labor Board will set at once a minimum wage scale for the Province, he continued, and it is hoped to give labor and industry a better understanding of the problems with which they are confronted.

U. S. Ends Hearing On Zeppelin Blast; To Prepare Report

NEW YORK, May 29.—(P)—With page after page of clues and an open mind to all theories, the United States Department of Commerce board seeking an explanation of the mysterious flash of fire that devastated the Hindenburg concluded its hearing yesterday and prepared to assemble its report, possibly within 10 days.

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C. I. O. Set for Unionization Of Brooklyn-Manhattan Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 29.—After lining up the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in a closed-shop agreement the Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, will start a unionization drive among employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company on Monday, it was announced here today.

Union leaders voiced the hope they would be able to negotiate with the Brooklyn-Manhattan management an agreement similar to the one signed with the Interborough, May 27. The view persisted in labor ranks, however, that negotiations would prove more difficult than those with Interborough, since the Brooklyn-Manhattan company is under corporate management, whereas Interborough is being operated by a receiver.

From the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, the unionization drive will be made city-wide and will embrace workers in the entire transport industry of New York City, it was said.

Many Workers Enrolled
Douglas MacMahon, business agent for the Transport Workers' Union, heads the organization campaign. He said today they already had enrolled most of the subway, elevated, motorbus and surface car employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Company. Organization work will be directed from an office at 122 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Thomas E. Murray Jr., receiver for the Interborough, announced to all employees of that company today that the agreement signed with the union would be applied without distinction to all white-collar workers of his company. This includes a 10 per cent wage increase and better working conditions. Workers now receiving more than \$3000 and not in

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Behind These Closed Doors—



Philip B. Wallace Entrance to Convention Chamber
Residents of Philadelphia and Contemporary Historians No Doubt Wondered What Was Transpiring Behind the Closed Doors That Veiled in Utmost Secrecy De-
legations of the Federal Convention in Independence Hall. Early in the Session, Delegates Imposed a Rule of Silence Upon Themselves and This Was So Well Observed That the Nation Was in Doubt as to Contents of the Constitution Until the Docu-
ment Was Presented to the States for Ratification

1787—The Constitution—1937

(Continued From Page 1)
of the smaller states, has observed that, "Sovereignty is an integral thing—we ought to be one Nation." On the other hand Robert Yates of New York, who is solicitor for state authority, gathered that the plan is "not intended for a Federal Government" but "a strong consolidated union, in which the idea of states should be nearly annihilated."

National Executive
A further resolution provides simply that "a National Executive be instituted; to be chosen by the National Legislature... and to be ineligible a second time," but does not state whether the executive shall be an individual or a committee, and leaves blank the important question of the number of years for which the executive—be it president, moderator, triumvirate, regent or king—shall be elected.

It is also proposed that a national judiciary be established, and that the executive with a convenient number of the judiciary compose a council having authority to negative acts of the National Legislature unless passed over their vote. The amendments to be offered by the present convention, it is proposed, should be submitted after approval by Congress to assemblies specially elected by the people of the states.

Advancement of some program as a basis of discussion was looked for from Virginia as one of the larger states and particularly the one that initiated the convention. Presentation of the plan fell to the tall, handsome and popular young state executive, Mr. Randolph, who is a fluent and commanding speaker

as well as being accounted an able lawyer. Some parts of the draft are attributed to Mr. Madison, and in fact the entire delegation participated in preparing it.

Randolph Made Appeal
Governor Randolph made a strong appeal to his hearers to face and remedy the dangers of the present situation. He painted the prospect of anarchy from laxity of government and the threat of war "which is only prevented by the hopes from this convention," and exhorted the assembly not to lose the present opportunity of establishing peace and liberty in the United States.

Charles Pinckney of South Carolina submitted also a draft of a Federal Government he had prepared. It follows somewhat similar lines but would count three-fifths of all Negro slaves in determining representation and would retain to each state its rights not expressly delegated to the general government.

Evidently unready to launch into so great a subject without study, the members voted to meet tomorrow as a committee of the whole house and to refer the plans to that committee. Mr. Hamilton observed with probable irony that gentlemen ought first to inquire whether the United States are susceptible to one government or whether they require a separate executive connected only by military leagues and treaties of commerce.

At the start of the day's session the convention adopted a rule. "That nothing spoken in the House be printed or otherwise published or communicated without leave."

Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts and Judge John Sherman of Connecticut, have arrived and taken their seats.

Wallis Warfield Denied Title Of 'Royal Highness'

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—A decree of King George VI, published last night, recorded defeat for the Duke of Windsor in his fight to make his bride-to-be, American-born Wallis Warfield, "Her Royal Highness."

The King specifically forbade the future Duchess to use the royal title after her marriage, June 3. More than that, his decree showed that the Duke, himself, since his abdication as King last December, has not enjoyed royal status until now.

From Thursday he became "His Royal Highness" only by special dispensation of the brother who succeeded him on the throne.

It was disclosed that such action by the King was necessary because the Duke actually had forfeited his royal status when he abdicated and renounced all rights of succession to the throne for himself and his heirs.

The King's decision—or that of the British Government—was published in an announcement in the official court organ, the London Gazette. It said:

"The King has been pleased by letters patent under the great seal of the realm bearing the date May 27, 1937, to declare that the Duke of Windsor shall, notwithstanding his instrument of abdication executed on the tenth day of December, 1936, and His Majesty's declaration of the Abdication Act, 1936, whereby effect was given to said instrument, be entitled to hold and enjoy for himself only the title, style or attribute of Royal Highness, so, however, that his wife and descendants, if any, shall not hold the said title, style or attribute."

The Gazette announced that letters patent issued by Queen Victoria 70 years ago declared that the title "Royal Highness" should be used only by near relatives of the sovereign who were in line of succession to the throne.

This ruling meant that the former King Edward VIII was without right to be styled "Royal Highness" from Dec. 10, 1936, until Thursday, since he had stepped out of the line of succession.

Lines of Pickets Tighten in Strike On Steel Concerns

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 29 (AP)—Pickets tightened ranks, unionists rallied forces in mass meetings and the chief active strike leader predicted eventual victory over three independent steel firms—Inland and Republic Steel Corporations, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, as the steel strike intensified today.

Six policemen and 15 marchers, including a woman, were injured in a clash at South Chicago, Ill., last night. A force of 50 officers battled 500 demonstrators who attempted to march on the Republic plant, only unit operating in the Calumet district.

Philip Murray, chairman of S. W. O. C., predicting victory for strikers in a speech at Campbell, Ohio, declared, "they (the companies) can't beat us."

77,240 Reported Out
The S. W. O. C. asserted that 77,240 steel workers out of 77,900 employed in the strike-affected mills had joined the walkout but Republic offices in Cleveland, Ohio, disputed the figures. They said steel plants were running at 40 per cent of capacity in Chicago, Canton, Ohio, Buffalo, N. Y., and Warren, Ohio, and announced an airplane was employed to drop food to besieged workers behind picket lines in Republic's Niles, Ohio, tin mill.

Strongest possibilities for a peace move after the Memorial Day week end was seen in Gov. Martin Davey's announced intention to try to bring steel executives and union leaders together at Ohio's executive mansion in Columbus next week.

The S. W. O. C. called the strike May 26 to enforce demands that the three independents sign agreements for collective bargaining with the C. I. O. affiliate to represent S. W. O. C. members. Steel owners said they were willing to bargain collectively but refused to reduce wages, working hours and paid vacations.

Speaking at Campbell, Ohio, last night on the grounds of Sheet & Tube, which with Inland has closed its mills, Mr. Murray told assembled strikers, "They have refused to sign an agreement because they hope they may be able later to reduce wages and lengthen hours. They are living in the old-fashioned barbaric days before Roosevelt. They are living in the days of Herbert Hoover."

Cheers for Roosevelt
His mention of President Roosevelt's name brought cheers from the crowd.

"In five states," he added, "77,000 men are fighting today for economic freedom. From this day forth a good wife ought to take a cue to any John or Henry or Joe who comes home and tells her he was discharged because he had no union to protect him."

In another rally of union followers at Canton, Hal Ruttenburg, Pittsburgh, research director for the SWOC, said:

"Not all Republic Steel Company officials are unaware of the situation. I happen to know that many of them wanted Tom Girdler, chairman of the Republic board, that if he did not recognize the C. I. O. now he would do it after a strike."

Mr. Ruttenburg asserted striking steel workers around Republic mills had the backing and financial support of 2,500,000 C. I. O. members. Steel manufacturing authorities in Cleveland estimated that only a prolonged shutdown of the three big independents would force a slowing down in other manufacturing fields where steel is used in large quantities.

WPA Picket Sit-Down in City Hall Quelled Speedily by New York Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 29.—Agitation by Works Progress Administration workers here against impending lay-offs today had extended to the seat of city government, where, after a police repulse that terminated abruptly an "all-week-if-necessary sit-down" in the Board of Estimate chamber yesterday, leaders of the demonstration were seeking a place on the calendar for a hearing at next week's regular meeting.

Assembled by the Workers' Alliance, a relief workers' union, the strategy of the 50 pickets was to occupy the board room until granted a hearing. Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia refused to interrupt procedure, insisting the board had no alternative save to follow its calendar. When he adjourned the meeting, the "visitors" concentrated on William F. Brunner, aldermanic president, who had detained colleagues on routine matters, but he advised them there was "no use in addressing a body that has adjourned."

As demonstrators then became increasingly vocal, a dozen policemen swung into action, yanking pickets from their seats and pushing them through doors. No arrests were made and no injuries reported.

Mayor LaGuardia was not sympathetic with the City Hall invasion, declaring he was as much against the cuts as the workers and was in constant communication with federal authorities in Washington, D. C., about it.

"There was no necessity for trying to stage anything here," he said. "It is not a Board of Estimate matter; it is a Works Progress Administration matter, and I went to Washington on it. When the fiscal year ends on June 30, the situation will depend entirely on what Congress appropriates, and when we know that, we will know where we stand."

"Meantime demonstrations like this one don't help me any."

James Roosevelt Officially At Cleveland Fair Opening

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 29 (AP)—Factory, steamboat and locomotive whistles today heralded the opening of the Great Lakes Exposition for 1937. James Roosevelt, broad-shouldered son of the President, came to this Lake Erie city to cut the ribbon for official opening ceremonies at the main gates.

President Roosevelt will turn on the lights for the big lakefront show's second year by pressing a telegraph key in Washington tonight at 7:45.

A. F. of L. Unites Ship Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 29.—Turmoil in eastern shipping, sometimes delaying ships ready to sail, eventually will be quieted if the new maritime alliance of the American Federation of Labor succeeds in routing independent marine unions, it is predicted by chiefs of maritime unions belonging to the A. F. of L.

Strategy of regular unions seeking to regain their old ground resulted in creation of a marine transportation department of the A. F. of L. at the federation's executive council meeting here.

The new department is similar to that of railway employees, building trades and metal trades departments already long established in the A. F. of L. Its aim is to strengthen A. F. of L. units, to produce an offensive and defensive unity, and ultimately to eliminate independent elements.

On the other side, a freezing-out process is already in process. Longshoremen of the independents are refusing to work on ships with A. F. of L. radio operators and are tying up ships until the operators are forced off and replaced with operators from the new Radio Telegraphers' Union chartered by the C. I. O., according to Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association.

"It is obvious conditions in the American merchant marine are unsatisfactory and something will have to be done to restore discipline and

Wage Bill Bargaining Asked

By the Associated Press
Labor news in brief:
Cincinnati, Ohio: Amendment of the Administration wage and hour bill to set minimum wages and maximum hours by collective bargaining was urged today by the American Federation of Labor's executive council.

The bill, as it stands, would set up a federal board to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for interstate industries where wage and hours were sub-standard. The federation would require the board to accept wage and hour schedules fixed by collective bargaining in any of these industries as the standard for the entire industry.

Gillespie, Ill.: Unexpected evacuation of the Superior Coal Company's No. 4 mine at Wilsonville, Ill., after almost 200 hours' occupation by more than 350 striking miners, opened the way for resumption of negotiations toward settlement of the strike.

The management had refused to negotiate on the men's demand to share work with fellow miners who had been laid off, until the mine was evacuated.

Indianapolis, Ind.: Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan outlined a three-point plan for government assistance in settlement of industrial disputes, in a speech before the National Conference of Social Work here.

To assume a positive role, he said, the government should be a fact-finding agency, function as a mutual friend and intelligent mediator, and be prepared to take its place as an active participant with labor and employer in finding a solution.

New York: Marching into a new branch of the nation's industry, the C. I. O. through its United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union, announced a drive to complete organization of the 350,000 workers in the public utilities field.

A squad of union officials will leave Monday for a tour of eastern

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Athletic Competition Of Reich Youths To Show 'Invincibility'

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—Chancellor Adolf Hitler yesterday ordered all German boys and girls to meet once a year in athletic contests.

"It is my will," he said in a proclamation, "that the young German youth shall once yearly submit themselves to tests of athletic fitness as evidence of the nation's strength and invincibility."

This year's athletic contests, fixed for Saturday and Sunday for June 5-6 for boys, thus become an annual fixture by the Chancellor's order.

Final championships will be contested at the annual National Socialist Party convention in September in Nurnberg.

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Reform in Courts In New York City Asked by Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Political patronage in the lower courts of New York City has reached such a stage of degradation that litigants are mulcted of huge sums, lawyers are demoralized and judges discredited under a system which prostitutes the judicial organization to maintain party machines, a committee from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York charges in a report made public here today.

Reform in the method of selecting judges and in the system of foreclosure proceedings is demanded by the committee, which has been engaged for two years in studying the court problem. Legislation to establish the suggested reforms would apply only to the supreme court in New York City.

While the committee announced it had investigated conditions in only two of the five counties comprising New York City—New York and Bronx counties—it held there was good reason to believe identical situations existed also in Kings, Queens and Richmond counties during 1933, the year selected for the study.

Non-Partisan Attitude

In its exposure of alleged abuses existing under the system, the committee charges that politicians dictate the selection of judges "primarily for their political service and value," and not for ability or fitness, and judges, in turn, make lucrative political appointments in foreclosures and other litigations. The committee emphasized that its criticism was not partisan.

"There is no distinction between the Democratic and Republican organizations in their attitude toward the distribution of patronage by the bench," the report says, "It is evident that through the fortune of politics in New York City most of the judges, and hence most of the patronage, are Democratic."

The committee recommends that the Chamber of Commerce assume the leadership in seeking adoption of a new system at the state constitutional convention next spring.

To Qualify Judges

This plan provides for the appointment of a council which would certify the qualifications of judges and recommend a limited number of appointees to the Governor for each vacancy on the bench. The Chief Executive of the State then would select a single name, but his choice would have to be ratified by the voters at the succeeding general election.

The committee limited itself to a study of appointments in foreclosure actions, representing "a fair and comprehensive cross-section of political patronage in the courts," but explained that there were other types of court appointments which were individually more profitable to political workers. Only the system of judicial procedure was attacked by the committee, which charged no personal dishonesty of individuals and disclosed no names of judges or of their appointees.

While the committee found that the cream of the court patronage went out to a comparatively small number of favorites, there were hundreds of persons with less important political affiliations whose fees bulked large in the aggregate.

One county commissioner, who was an election district captain and a candidate on a party ticket, received 26 appointments with fees of \$1430. Another person identified in the report as a county committeeman, election district captain, assistant district attorney and Assemblyman, received 23 appointments with fees of \$2450. A county committeeman, one-time assistant district attorney and now a municipal court justice, received 19 appointments with fees of \$2020.

Influential Leader

The report disclosed that there was one group of 11 persons related to or associated with a single influential leader, who obtained a total of 413 appointments, including 271 selections of one member as insurance agent.

"During 1933," the report says, "233 individuals received 15,858 appointments or earned commissions in mortgage foreclosures in the Supreme Court of New York and Bronx Counties. The great majority of these appointments were active workers for the major political organizations of the two counties."

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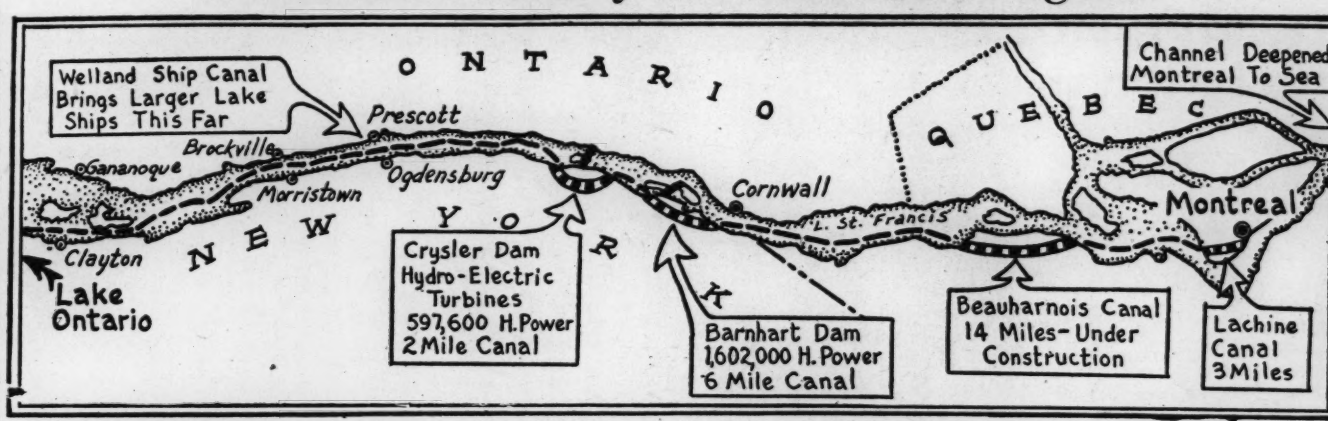
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St. Lawrence Seaway—Its Aims and Progress



Major Developments

This Map Presents a Detailed View of the Major Developments Planned and in Process Along the St. Lawrence River Between Lake Ontario and Montreal. Deepening of Channels, Not Shown, Is Now Largely Completed

Roosevelt Pledges Aid in Drive For Waterway Plans

(Continued From Page 1)

States, paying most of the cost of the project, would fall to get as much benefit as Canada or at least not enough to make it worth while.

2. Chicago and Illinois, which are apprehensive that the treaty might bring further restriction on the use of Lake Michigan water to carry sewage down the Chicago River and Illinois rivers to the Mississippi. For it would end American sovereignty over Lake Michigan, which now lies entirely within United States borders, and Canada might object to the diversion of lake water.

3. Steel mill operators, who, with producers of some other manufactured goods, see the opening of the direct sea route as an invitation to foreign producers to send their goods over here at an advantage, thus competing in the domestic field.

4. Coal mine operators, who foresee, because of the tariff reduction for British companies, the loss to Canada of their 16,000,000-ton annual coal business with Great Britain.

Railroads Are Opposed

5. The railroads, who of course are not enthusiastic over the added water competition which this route would bring.

6. Private power interests, who naturally do not look with favor upon the competition which would come with public development and sale of power planned as an incidental part of the river work in the New York section.

7. Those associated with the operation and further development of the Mississippi and Lakes-to-Gulf route. The influential Mississippi Valley Association has led this end of the fight, and has considerable support throughout the Mississippi Valley, which wants to go to the Gulf.

8. Lake ship operators, whose opposition is increased right now by the prospects of a record shipping season. They foresee only added competition if large ocean vessels come into the lakes. They point out that while ocean vessels could come into the lakes, they are designed particularly for lake navigation and for the carrying of the bulk freight which characterizes lake commerce. The lake freighters cannot stand the buffets of the open ocean.

The Farm View

Even among the farmers there is some agreement with the claims of the Mississippi Valley Association, that the opening of the St. Lawrence route to large ocean ships would penalize the United States grain farmer by giving his Canadian competitor an advantage. It is pointed out that rail transportation costs to the farmers of the United States to the lake ports is approximately twice as much, per mile, as that of the Canadian farmers. Further they say, the wheat fields of Canada are more accessible to the Canadian loading ports than are the United States fields to its lake ports. It is also noted that while the United States grain farmer must pay a tariff of ten cents per hundred pounds at Liverpool, the Canadian farmer sends his in free.

While proponents of the plan point out that this advantage to the Canadian farmer wouldn't make much difference to the United States producer if there were a market for the grain, inasmuch as it's all sold at the set Liverpool price, it is admitted that the facilitating of transport of both Canadian and United States wheat might tend to glut the market and thus push down the Liverpool price, counteracting the lower freight rate which would come with the direct ocean ship service.

Added, of course, to this is the opposition of the New England ports which object to being cut off from midwest water and rail trade.

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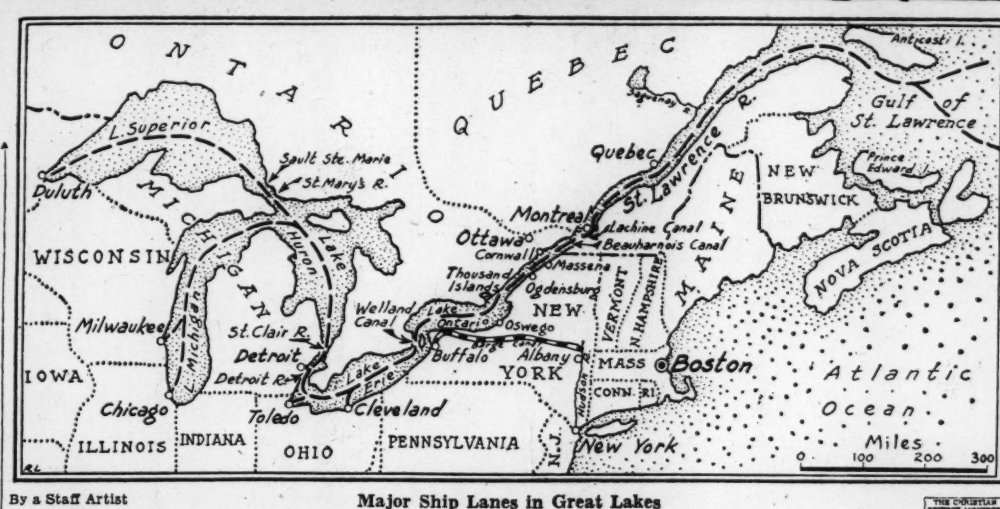
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States Tighten Machinery for Compacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 29—Like the 13 states that struggled a century and a half ago to get a stronger federal government, many of the 48 states in their 1937 legislatures have acted effectively to get better machinery for interstate co-operation—machinery not blue-printed by the men who made the Constitution.

Some notable gains have been recorded in current legislative sessions for the movement which would reduce the demand for centralized power in Washington by making the states better neighbors. There have been set-backs, too, for while states had considerable success in getting together to combat crime, they were stymied when they tried to get agreements on crop control and labor laws.

On the whole, however, the gains seem to outweigh the losses. Outstanding on the credit side is the fact that since Jan. 1, 19 states have set up official commissions on interstate co-operation. This swells the number of states which have equipped themselves to work with each other to 30.

Commissions Set Up

These commissions, composed of an equal number of official representatives from the Senate, House and Governor's staff, provide state governments for the first time with an agency formally charged with sponsoring interstate legislation. Although interstate agreements through compacts are as old as the Constitution, machinery for pushing such measures through state legislatures has been lacking until the last two years.

The need for such machinery is evident when it is realized that an assemblyman's local constituents seldom clamor for interstate legislation, and that the adage, "What's everybody's business is nobody's business" applies. But now, as a result of establishment of these commissions, in 30 states there will be officially chosen senators, representatives and departmental officers responsible for steering interstate legislation through their respective legislatures.

While foundations were being laid for future interstate compacts, uniform laws and other measures for

concerted action, immediate gains in state legislation were recorded. Most dramatic of the uniform laws to be put before the states were the four model bills for the control of crime recommended by the Interstate Commission on Crime and other groups. These measures got widespread attention in the legislatures, and one or more of the model laws were adopted in 24 states. Fourteen states so far have adopted all four of the bills in the last two years.

Uniform State Laws

Uniform state laws are not new, for the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws has been at work upon this method of state agreement for 45 years. But many of the uniform acts passed by the states have been technical matters of law. All 48 states put through a uniform bill on negotiable instruments and another on warehouse receipts. But like the minor judicial decisions of the World Court, these achievements in state co-operation did not register in the popular imagination. Many people had never realized that there was a warehouse receipt problem, nor a crying need for uniform negotiable instruments.

When it comes to crime, it is a different matter. Dillinger and other gangsters who dodged their pursuers by dashing over state lines brought home to the public need for more effective interstate action against their common enemies. In contrast to the handicapped state officers, who could not arrest a criminal on the pursuit took them into another state, were the G-men, with federal authority to make their arrests anywhere. To many it looked as if national police were the only answer, yet obviously federal officials could not take over the task of capturing offenders against state laws.

Several meetings of officials concerned prepared the ground for practical state co-operation in this field. At the Attorney General's Conference on Crime in Washington, late in 1934, need for some form of interstate action in this field was stressed. Out of this meeting grew another at Trenton, N. J., the following autumn, attended by representatives of 40 states, at which steps were taken to organize the Interstate Commission on Crime.

Major Provisions of Treaty On St. Lawrence Waterway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, May 29—The St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty, signed by representatives of the United States and Canada in July, 1932, and still awaiting ratification by the United States Congress, would provide a waterway not less than 27 feet deep for navigation from the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic ocean, with development of electrical power as a by-product. Ocean vessels with a draft of more than 14 feet, more than 260 feet long, and 43 feet wide, are now unable to come up the St. Lawrence further than the Lachine rapids section just above Montreal. Smaller ocean ships do reach lake ports, some 300 of these having registered in Chicago last year.

Deepening of the channel and building of various locks and canals under the treaty would allow ships up to 820 feet in length, 80 feet in width, and with a loaded draft of 27 feet, to ply between Chicago and Lake Superior ports, and ocean ports of foreign nations.

Estimate of Costs Vary

Estimates as to the total cost and its division between the two nations vary. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association says that the total ultimate expense to the United States would be \$272,453,000, and to Canada \$272,976,000.

The Mississippi Valley Association claims the cost to the United States would be \$260,000,000, and to Canada only \$35,000,000.

Canada already has built at its own expense and put into operation the new 25-mile Welland Canal, circumnavigating Niagara Falls between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Canada also has cleared the Canadian channel in the upper section of the St. Lawrence, and is working on the Beauharnois project above Montreal, which requires two

terstate Commission on Crime.

That commission, working under auspices of the Council of State Governments at Chicago, set to work upon four of the most urgent problems in the field of its concern. It had the assistance of professors of criminal law in a score of leading universities, and the veterans in this field, the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Out of all this came, two years ago, the four model bills recommended to the 48 state legislatures for adoption. So well drafted were these bills, and so simple in their wording, that they gathered widespread support. Among those who wrote their approval upon them were the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The American Legion urged their passage in many of the states.

Congress Aids Drive

Even the Federal Government lent a hand. Congress adopted an act approving in advance any interstate compacts or agreements made for the prevention of crime or the apprehension of criminals. Thus states which have adopted these measures with provisions for entering into compacts with other states upon them, do not have to wait for congressional approval, as they would otherwise be required to do by the Constitution.

Although the bills are phrased in the stiff terminology of the law, their import is clear. The first has to do with pursuit of criminals across state borders. Instead of being compelled to stop once a criminal cuts across a State line, a pursuing officer can, when following the law-breaker into a neighbor State that has adopted the act, continue and make the arrest. Simple provisions are made to safeguard the rights of the arrested person and provide for his return to the State where he committed this crime.

Nineteen states have adopted this act, namely, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

The 17 states that have passed the uniform extradition law are: Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia.

New England Opposition To Waterway Is Outlined

New England's opposition to the proposed waterway is summed up by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

1. Boston would be put entirely out of the running in competition for export and import business for inland cities.
2. Hydroelectric power developed from the St. Lawrence could hardly be expected to serve New England industries as cheaply as improved methods of steam generation.
3. The proposed St. Lawrence-Champlain-Hudson cutoff, as an adjunct to the St. Lawrence project, would make an island out of New England and deprive Boston not only of import and export traffic but would seriously affect its domestic commerce.
4. The projects, either separately or together, would have a disastrous effect on New England railroads.

U. S. Share in Project

The United States will build one new lock at Sault Ste. Marie, and two bank-to-bank dams, two locks, and seven miles of canal in the International Rapids section. It is now deepening the St. Marys, St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, and has cleared its part of the channel in the upper St. Lawrence.

Hydroelectric power would be developed at the Chrysler and Barnhart Dams in the International Rapids section, and at the dams in the Beauharnois section. It is estimated that about 200,000,000 horsepower would be made available to both nations.

The treaty provides that either nation may construct in its respective territory what power-producing facilities may be desired, as long as the quantity of power used during any daily period on either side of the boundary in the International Rapids section shall not exceed one-half the flow of water available for that purpose during such period. A stumbling block in the treaty is the section which provides for joint control of the diversion of water from the Great Lakes, specifying particularly that the Chicago Drainage Canal diversion shall be reduced by Dec. 31, 1938, to the quantity permitted by the Supreme Court decree of 1930. This section provides that increases in diversion be decided upon by an arbitral tribunal. It goes so far as to provide that no diversion of water, other than the diversion referred to, from the Great Lakes System, "or from the International section to another watershed" shall be made except by authorization of an international joint commission.

'Little Red Rider' Repeal Is Signed By the President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Amid commendations from national educators, President Roosevelt yesterday signed a measure repealing the "little red rider," forbidding capital teachers to "teach" or "advocate" communism.

Thus the District of Columbia school board once more becomes sole master of what is taught in the schools here. Hereafter it will be up to the board to decide whether a teacher is unduly praising the communist theory of government.

For the last two years, Congress has had a finger in the matter, through the rider attached to a 1935 appropriation bill declaring that "no part of any appropriation for public schools (in the district) shall be available for the payment of the salary of any person teaching or advocating communism."

Repeal was approved by Congress earlier in the week after a lengthy controversy between the House and the Senate. The House inserted a proviso stating that the withdrawal of the rider should not in any way be construed as permitting the advocacy of communism.

"I think it is very commendable on the part of Congress to have relieved Washington teachers and officers of the implication that we are advocating communism," declared Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of schools. "We are not advocating communism, have not advocated it and do not propose to advocate it."

Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, pointing out national implications of the rider's repeal said it "eliminates the most significant threat ever made to freedom of learning in the United States, the only threat of its kind ever made in our national legislative halls, and more pernicious than any of the few attempts made by communities and states to censor education in special fields or to dictate its policies in accordance with the interests of high pressure groups."

President 'Calls' As Newsmen Dance White House Reel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has always wanted to see the Virginia reel danced in the East Room of the White House. Last night, at the annual party she and the President gave for capital newspaper folk, her ambition was fulfilled.

The President called the numbers. Mrs. Roosevelt donned an eighteenth-century dainty costume and danced to "Turkey in the Straw" and "Pop Goes the Weasel," with a group of newspaper men and their wives whom she had trained. Nearly 800 journalists and their escorts wandered through the state apartments, danced to a lively orchestra, sipped punch on the south portico and strolled in the rose garden, softly lighted with Japanese lanterns. Further entertainment was offered by a fancy dancer and a gypsy chorus. The party finally ended up after a midnight buffet supper with a community sing.

Vice-President and Mrs. Garner received with the President and his wife, but they soon departed to keep their "early to bed rule." The President viewed the fun from a chair in the East Room until around 11:30, then he, too, retired. Mrs. Roosevelt and her brother, Hall Roosevelt, acted as masters of ceremonies.

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LaGuardia Supporters Bolt As G. O. P. Stalls Endorsement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29.—The temper in New York City Republican quarters over endorsement of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election this fall today had projected a party insurgency with a group of nationally known men organizing to back his nomination for a second term.

Scorning the cautioning advice of Kenneth Simpson, New York County Republican chairman, not to commit the party too long in advance in case something else turned up, men who have long figured in movements to clean up New York City government have decided to set their own course, it was learned today.

The chart was drawn by 15 co-sponsors of a LaGuardia-for-Mayor letter, submitted to the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club, party nexus here, this week, by such leaders in its membership list as Charles Evans Hughes Jr., George Z. Medallie, Thomas D. Thacher, Courtland Nicoll and Felix Warburg.

One Leader Withdraws

The Republican revolt against supporting Mayor LaGuardia continues to make for vivid exchanges in this camp, therefore, with Mr. Simpson declaring himself widely commended for his policy of "watchful waiting" and spokesmen for the die-hard element reiterating assertions to the effect that, "unless the Republican organization takes a courageous stand against the re-nomination of the present mayor, it will lose its self-respect."

In this connection, Matthew A. Henkel, twelfth Assembly District leader, Manhattan, today was on record against LaGuardia support, announcing he would work for the nomination of a Democrat.

The chief drawback to this stand, to which Mr. Simpson has lent his tacit assent, appears to be the lack of certainty that the Democratic nomination will conform to the "statesmanlike" choice on which such Republican support would need to be premised.

The Fusion mayor's approach to the campaign as yet is one of looking on the whole issue of candidacy as "premature." In the words of A. A. Berle Jr., City Chamberlain, one of his closest advisers, however, his forthcoming strategy was defined this week in a speech before the Progressive City Committee, a pro-LaGuardia group.

Campaign Shaping Up

Mr. Berle said a "clean-cut" campaign for continuance of able, non-partisan, non-political city government was being shaped up "very satisfactorily."

"Gradually there are being segregated on the one side the great groups of independent Democrats and independent Young Republicans who believe in honest government," he said. "On the other, we have the groups which are prepared to swallow graft and rotten politics, and the reactionaries, opposed to free speech, freedom of the press and other liberties in the interest of preserving the profit motive."

The National Republican Club also was urged this week to lend its support to returning the LaGuardia administration as "honest and effi-

Campaign to Ban Capital Penalty Pushes Forward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29.—The American League to Abolish Capital Punishment is today embarked on its fourteenth year, with a program aimed at giving impetus to the campaign to scrap the electric chair and the gallows. Neither curbs crime, speakers declared at a dinner marking the rounding out of the league's thirteenth year at the Gramercy Park Hotel here last night.

"Crime, poverty and ignorance have always gone hand in hand," Clarence Darrow, veteran criminal lawyer and for 10 years president of the league, said in a message read at the meeting. "Even the new government figures prove once more that the killing of a few victims in this country does not stop murder. The figures also prove that the homicide trend at present is downward."

"Gaudy crime, as usual, is being widely played up in the newspapers; but the tall headlines point only to the same old facts—that crimes on the poor and mentally unfit are the result of the difficult struggle to live of a vast section of our population. People will steal and commit any crime almost before they will starve."

The Easy Way

Mr. Darrow declared that neither the politicians nor the people had "imagination enough to really care or think through on the crime problem, and found punishment 'merely the easy way to deal with those who have no mental equipment enough to adjust themselves' to conditions."

"From the beginning of this country, a procession of the weak, the unfit have gone through our jails and prisons to their deaths," he added. "They have been victims of ill-fortune."

Austin H. McCormick, New York city commissioner of correction, was the guest speaker at the meeting and drew a graphic description of capital punishment.

"There has been an outcry over the execution of boys lately in this State," he said. "But if it is wrong for the young to be executed, it is just as wrong to execute the old."

Lehman's Stand

"When New York this year passed the amendment to the felony murder law, giving the jury the mandatory right to ask mercy, it did not go forward inches, as some of you think, but miles. Governor Lehman has stood behind this step toward the abolition of the death penalty for the past four years. He has felt deeply about the execution of the young. I personally know of the sleepless nights he has spent when four youths were executed for the killing of an officer in a hold-up, although only one was armed, and the boys were guided and taught by an old criminal who could only be held to a prison sentence. Such killings by this State cannot happen again."

N. J. Legislature Finally Adjourns, 600 Bills Unsettled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 29.—After 19 weeks of sessions in which politics was the keynote, the Legislature stood adjourned today until June 28, with about 600 bills on the scrap heap.

The curtain fell last night when the House walked out on the Senate, the lower branch Democrats accusing the Senate Republicans of breaking faith. There was nothing for the Senate to do but quit, too.

Defeat of the bills to set up a state labor relations commission and a state board to regulate the sale and price of gasoline and the measure to permit Camden to exceed its borrowing power to build a municipal light and power plant were the high lights of the concluding meeting.

The act regulating night work by women was amended to exclude from its provisions glass manufacturing plants and hotels and restaurants. Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's appointment of members of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, among them Mrs. Mary G. Roebeling of Trenton for regular terms, was confirmed by the Senate. Under the law, the first commissioners serve terms of various length to make the body eventually continuous with a single expiration annually.

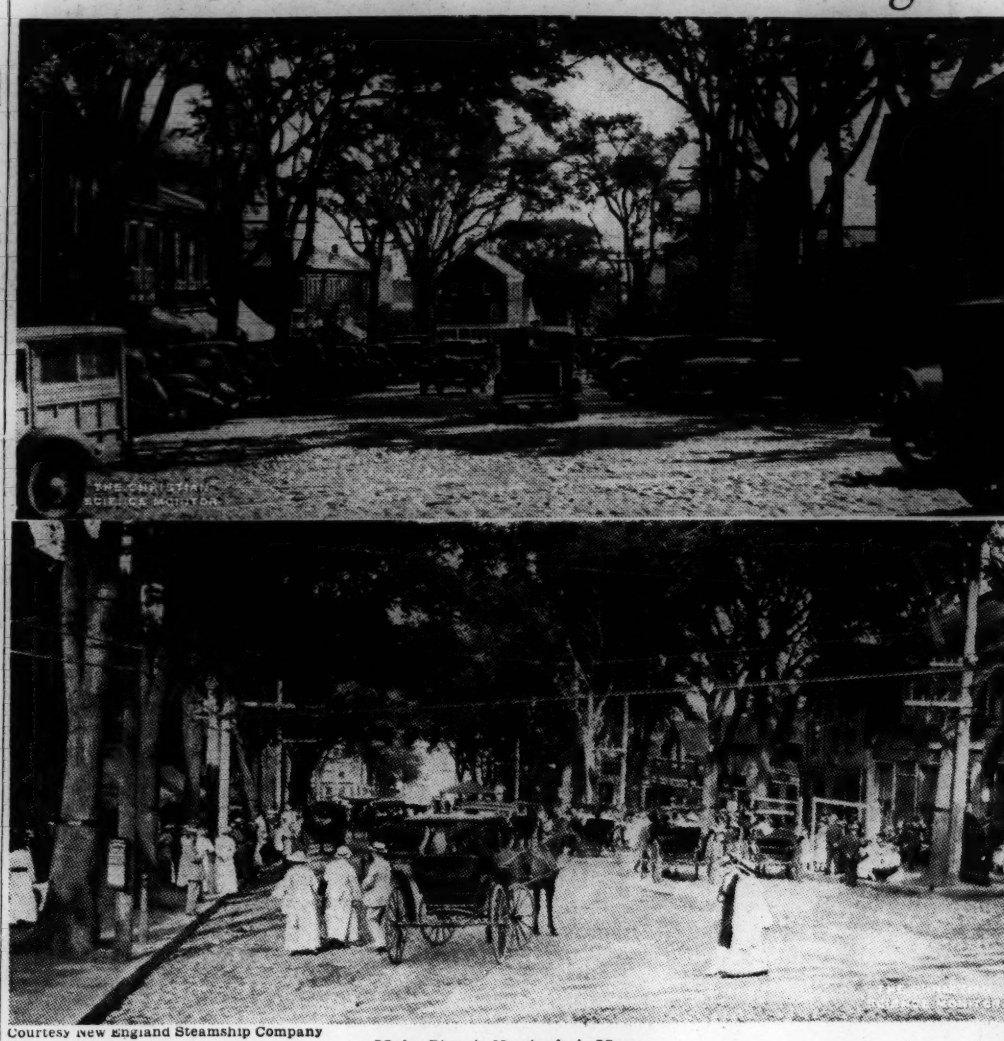
Women's Rights Extended In New York Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 29.—In a further extension of woman's rights in New York, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had signed a bill permitting wives to bring court action against their husbands for "wrongful or tortious acts" resulting in personal injuries or injury to property. The same right of action "as if they were unmarried" is given to husbands under the law, which becomes effective on Sept. 1.

Two new election laws to clarify nominating procedure also are on the statute books today following the Governor's approval of bills to guard against fraudulent petitions. The requirements apply only to New York City and specify that an independent nominating petition and a designating petition of a regular party must supply full data on its signatures under the correct date.

Cobbles and Elms Survive Island Changes



Courtesy New England Steamship Company
Main Street, Nantucket, Mass.
Upper—Automobiles Juggle Over Paving-Stones Whereon Horses Once Clumped and Iron Tires Rattled
Lower—Summer Scene Before Arrival of Motorcars

Nantucket Remains Quaint Despite Motors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass. — Where Goodman Thomas Macy fled from Massachusetts to escape persecution for sheltering Quakers and sailed by small boat with his family to Nantucket Island, he found friendly Indians aplenty and no stern Puritans. His island became a haven for those who dared to differ from the stern Massachusetts churchmen.

Such were our thoughts as our boat sailed into Nantucket harbor on May 18, 1918. Suddenly a commotion on the wharf quickly turned our attention to the present. On the dock men were throwing their hats into the air and cheering lustily.

We had been touring the coast guard, haval and air stations along the Massachusetts coast and now were scheduled to impose our programs on sailor lads at Nantucket, who were spilt by all kinds of entertainment. We knew we couldn't be objects of so much acclaim. It was quite embarrassing to descend the gangplank amid such applause and the cries of "Look, look!"

"Look at what?" we asked someone standing beside a two seated

carriage to which a span of bays was harnessed.

"That, strangers! That you see up there," pointing to a shining, black object on the boat, "is the first automobile to come to Nantucket."

Thus we were honored by landing with the first imported automobile after the feud over whether "to be or not to be" had ended in favor of the car.

The salesman of that first auto was clever. Any islander who wanted to ride in it had the chance. The dealer drove carefully, so that horses would keep on drowsing by the cobblestones, or else would amble along on four legs, instead of dancing by on two. Yet that was the beginning of the end for Dobbin at Nantucket.

There is nothing in New England quite like this sandy, rocky island, which Daniel Webster called "the unknown city in the ocean," and which Macy and his friends brought from Thomas Mayhew for "thirty pounds and a beaver hat for both Mayhew and his wife."

Whaling Era

Main Street still has cobblestones, where shady elm trees "hat line it on both sides were planted in the middle of the nineteenth century by Charles and Henry Coffin, at the same time that descendants of Josiah Sturges set out the pine trees now seen on the island. Once, Nantucket boasted of much timber, but the pioneers soon used it for building and heating their houses.

Nantucket has had its ups and downs, rising to affluence and then knowing poverty, but it boasts a Golden Age. That was, when the whaling industry made its appearance. That was the day when a young lady would not condescend to marry a young man until he commanded his own whaling ship, and when to be listed in Lloyd's was of social significance.

Houses were built in the substantial Georgian style and remain so today—attractive doorways, fanlights and cornices which still delight visitors. Newcomers built Georgian, when it is impossible to buy an old house, although there is no need today for the "widow's walk" of whaling days.

On that first visit in 1918 we were ahead of tourists and with the exception of the automobile salesman, were practically the only "off-islanders" during the week end. We ate in dining rooms where Quakers once met and we looked as long as we wished the homes of descendants of Coffins, Mayhews, Folgers and Garners. We were even invited to enter some of them and also to enjoy the gardens which were still in the budding stage.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Poor Penmanship Never Incurable—Schools Finding

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students'The Moving Finger Writes; and Having Writ'
—Too Often No One Can Decipher ItBut the Penmanship Teaching Under Bertha Connor in the Public Schools Changes That.
Anyone Can Be Taught Handwriting, Says She

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps no craft in all history has undergone more changes in style than penmanship. Perhaps nothing which is done by hand has passed so completely from the exclusive province of the clergyman and scholar to that of the entire civilized population of the globe. More and more educators are agreeing that so common and so necessary a practice should be regarded as one of the fundamental subjects in the school curriculum and should be taught with the same care, analysis and practical science applied to mathematics.

It is Miss Bertha A. Connor, president for the past two years of the National Association of Penmanship Teachers and Supervisors, who declares that penmanship is one of the most revolutionary subjects in the curriculum. She is director of handwriting for the Boston (Mass.) public schools, a position requiring supervision of more than 5000 teachers. In addition to this by no means light occupation, she writes and lectures on her subject, and within the year has launched a Massachusetts university extension course on the pedagogy of handwriting. Her work in behalf of better penmanship has been outstanding. Nearly every city in the United States has been represented by some supervisor who has studied in one of her classes during the 10 years she was on the summer faculty of Columbia University.

Overcame Her Own
Wretched Handwriting

She herself, to use her own words, was "a wretched writer," a product of the copybook methods. Her handwriting, she states, was clumsy and "illiterate-looking," and although her relations complained about it, she felt for a long time that nothing could be done, that one wrote well or badly as involuntarily as one had blue eyes or brown. When she discovered that she could, by scientific application, convert her untidy scrawl into a distinctive and completely legible hand, she became enthusiastic, to such an extent that she devoted herself from that time on to spreading the system to children in the public schools.

The child, first of all, according to her method, must learn to think. Thinking and handwriting are closely connected. When an eighth grade teacher writes on the blackboard a word or a sentence, explaining what motion is required, what rhythm is the most natural, and what its distinguishing characteristics are, the pupil exercises his hand just as he exercises his mind. The teacher counts while the child writes. When the latter has put down his pen he picks up the paper and makes his own criticism. This develops the mental process of self-analysis. The child asks himself, "What is right? What is wrong? How can you correct your mistakes?"

Thus we have a 12-year-old boy, for example, measuring his work and remarking, "My lines are tremulous, for I was not using enough speed on my down-strokes. In my upward strokes I have an excessive hant. Now, I started with capital letters, and upward stroke instead of a downward one. I must use more preliminary motion." Another may say, "The p, c, and d are too small, and there is too much force below the line."

Ease the Path
For Pupil and Teacher

Good posture, muscular movement and natural, cursive style in writing, ease the path of both pupil and teacher. A child whose test papers are read easily has a far better chance of being marked according to his mental equipment than one whose scribbles puzzle and exasperate the instructor. The writing of medieval scribes, which was often made deliberately complex to protect against forgery, was no more illegible than the chaotic scrawl familiar to educators during the early part of the twentieth century, when writing was allowed merely to exist, without supervision. It resulted from an effort to return, beyond the meticulously formed Spencerian style, to the European vertical script, and from experiments and exploitations in education.

The Italian, the French and the Dutch calligraphers had had their influence on the English ancestors of the American colonists, and the growth of commerce had developed a business hand, as distinct from the flourishing outlines of private communications. The latter, however, became known as the "Spencerian" writing, claimed it as his own and boldly proceeded to teach it, throughout a chain of over 40 business schools.

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ness "colleges" in the United States. Miss Connor laughs at the idea of reading character from handwriting, contending that with proper instruction the penmanship can be changed in 10 minutes, but that would not automatically convert a dishonest man into an honest one. This idea is supported by Albert D. Osborne, handwriting expert of New York City, in discussing the ransom notes in the Lindbergh-Hauptmann case, who says, "Delineation of character from handwriting, or graphology, is in my judgment about 98 per cent bunk. It is true I think that the more people study the delineation of character from handwriting, the less they believe it can be done."

In her address at the annual meeting of the national association, in New York, last year, Miss Connor said, "The successful development of modern handwriting has been recognized by leading school superintendents throughout the country who have established departments of handwriting supervision and budget allotment providing for the conduct of the subject throughout all grades of their schools."

Necessary
In Business

At the same convention, Dr. Lizzie E. Rector, assistant superintendent of the New York City public schools, pointed out the absolute necessity of penmanship.

"Now for the future, when the child must earn a living," she said, "let me cite these instances: In a department store of this city, a store having a business last year of \$80,000, all sales slips are handwritten. At one time the largest banking institution of Chicago was headed by President Forgan. He told me that no employee was placed upon the clerical force unless able to show a neat, legible, rapid handwriting. I mailed my Christmas packages last December all insurance slips are written in longhand. In this particular sub-station there were over 100,000. Note the Help Wanted pages of the newspaper. How many contain the words, 'Reply in own handwriting'?"

She went on to tell how the manager of the Lewis Hotel Training Schools of Washington, D. C., had on one occasion presented each stu-

dent, at his personal expense, with a copy of a well-known penmanship method. Upon being asked about this he replied, "When you consider the various types of messages that must be sent from one department of the hotel to another, you will understand why it is not only necessary to write a legible hand, but it must be rapid as well. We feel that it is important to stress penmanship because good writing rests in neat, legible records, fewer mistakes and easier auditing."

Organized
Instruction

John G. Kirk, director of handwriting and commercial education, Philadelphia public schools, summarizes the organization of handwriting in a school system as follows:

1. Formal instruction in handwriting should be provided in the elementary school grades.
2. Restoration instruction should be provided in the higher schools.
3. The social standard should be required of elementary school pupils and of non-vocational high school pupils.
4. Pupils in vocational commercial subjects in senior high school, evening high school and vocational schools should be required to write at a higher or business standard.
5. Teachers need training, first in normal classes and later for improvement in service.
6. The essence of effective teaching is the teacher. It is manifested in her methods, her interest, and her spirit of co-operation.
7. All teachers in both elementary and in higher schools should write a legible hand and should constantly co-operate in insisting upon correct writing habits.
8. Testing is an essential part of efficient teaching. Tests, like methods, should be uniform throughout a system and the results should be capable of diagnostic analysis. A statistical and graphical report of test results affords a basis for adjusted teaching procedures.
9. Uniformity of purpose may be secured through a course of study and a central authority to administer it.
10. Improvement in teaching will result and duplication and confusion will be lessened through the co-operation of teachers and supervisors.



Wide World

Kentucky Opens a McGuffey School Memorial

A primitive log school has been brought from the mountains and re-erected near the suburban home of Miss Jean Thomas, the donor, of Ashland, Kentucky, to serve as a memorial to the famous author of the McGuffey Readers.

On May 16th this was dedicated with a pageant showing McGuffey and his pupils. It was at Paris, Kentucky, that William Holmes McGuffey is said to have first conceived the idea of the readers.

McGuffey admirers are many, and evidence of this admiration is seen in the McGuffey Society. Collections of the Readers from the earliest editions may be found in the McGuffey Museum at Miami University, Miami, Fla.; in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society at Ohio State University, Columbus; in the Ford

Museum, Dearborn, Mich., and in private collections. You may recall that Henry Ford has restored and moved to Dearborn the house in which McGuffey was born, and has also reprinted in facsimile the entire set of Readers. There is, as you may know, a thriving McGuffey Society, made up of those who wish to know more about this remarkable man and his ethical and literary influence upon a young country, you will enjoy a pair of books that were published last year, the McGuffey centenary year. They are "William Holmes McGuffey and His Readers," by Harvey C. Minnich (\$2.25), and "Old Favorites from the McGuffey Readers" (\$3.50), published by the American Book Company, 88 Lexington avenue, New York City.

Boxed, the set, postpaid, is \$5. Dr. Minnich is dean emeritus of Miami, and curator of the McGuffey Museum there. His volume is written delightfully, full of anecdote, both a biography and a comment. Illustrated by old photographs and by pictures from the Readers, it is set up in a format that eminently suits the subject. Both volumes are bound to look like the Readers themselves. The "Old Favorites," as its title suggests, is a collection of outstanding pages from all six Readers, type, pictures and all. Dr. Minnich is the editor, with Henry Ford, Mark Sullivan, Hamlin Garland, John W. Studebaker and other McGuffeyites as associate editors. Here is true Americana, which has had incalculable influence upon the national thought. M. J. T.

thor divides her material into three sections, of which the first, dealing with The Child at Home, takes up such subjects as, What is Discipline, Keeping Our Word, The Wondering Child, Character Training, Should We Conserve the Movie?

Part II, on The Child at School, is the major portion of the book and it is this we had in mind for those of us who are eager to get better acquainted with your child's school. Some of the topics discussed include, What is the "Pupils' School," Not a Bag of Tricks, Discussion of Recitation, Shall the Reading Book Go Home, Can Your Child Spell, The Free Period. We believe these will answer many questions and provoke readers to interesting thought and discussion. And once you have read these chapters, your next visit to school, whether for a day or only for an hour, is almost sure to prove more illuminating.

The third section is about The Child and His Books and has a particularly helpful chapter on Story Telling, with some useful lists of books classified as to their suitability to different grades.

"Parent and Teacher," by Florence Piper Tuttle is published by Stephen Day Press, Brattleboro, Vt. The price is \$1.50—Editor of The Parent.

Letting the Child Work It Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Colorado

Dear Editor:

The other day I overheard one of the neighbors expressing his opinion about the "little vandal" in our block. He did not know that the boy was mine, but I knew from his description that it must have been my five-year-old who had knocked his wife's bread box off the porch railing, dented it in, and then run away. When I asked Fred about it he said, "Yes I did it, but there was another kid with me, and he was more to blame than I was."

"That doesn't clear you," I replied. "What are you going to do about it?"

Tracing the pattern in the lin-



Courtesy of Camp Fort Minnesota for Boys, Deer River, Minn.

Take Your Pick From These

Will you have a jolly boy? Here are a few samples. Certainly the chances are that you actually will have a jolly boy if you send one to a good summer camp, where counselors and comrades help him to be his gay wholesome self. This tentful, posed for the occasion, is just a bit of the usual camp foolishness, and part of the fun that makes a youngster report in his letters home: "Gee, Mom, camp's swell!"

leum with his toe he answered, "Nothin'! But I spose you'll say I got to pay for it, and tell her I'm sorry."

"No, I wouldn't say that," I answered. "But if you are sorry, you could say so, and as you destroyed her property I suppose you'll want to pay for it."

"What'll I have to give her?" he wanted to know.

"Oh, a quarter, maybe."

"A quarter?" he wailed. "Why Mom that's a whole week's pay!"

"Well I believe you will think of some way to settle this thing that you can't be unjust and yet will make you feel you've done the right thing," and with that the subject was dismissed.

When I had a chance I slipped over to see the neighbor and she and me the damage was really slight and she didn't want to pay for it. Fred did come she must accept what he gave her, for even at five years old you have to learn to be business-like. We both agreed that a dime would be enough. This all happened on Tuesday and until Saturday there was nothing done. It was hard for me to keep still and not ask questions, but I did want him to do this thing by himself. When I gave him his pay he remarked, "Well this won't last long. I'm going over and pay Mrs. Brown for her old bread box. I guess it's only fair to pay for stuff you bust."

I had been cleaning house and as Fred started out the door I told him to take a bunch of extra coat hangers back to the tailor. Ten min-

The Parent

utes later he burst in the front door, his face fairly shining. "Hey Mom, what do you think?" he yelled. "Mrs. Brown said a dime was plenty for the bread box. She sure was nice to me, and when I left her house I sure felt swell. And then—what do you think? When I went over to the tailor's he gave me 20 cents for the hangers. Isn't that keen? I paid my bill and I've got 10 cents to boot!"

I was just as pleased as he was. For I knew he'd learned a lesson he will not soon forget. My five-year-old needed to learn that you can't destroy other people's property and not pay for it; he needed to realize that the boy who put you up to mischief is seldom ever there to pay his share of the damages; he needed

value in the two suggestions that follow.

Our little home is located near a trunk highway. Because of this we have had too few sunny playhours since for safety, we felt it necessary that one of us be with him while he played. We knew any fence that could be climbed would not hold him, therefore one of five-foot chicken wire enclosing approximately a square yard was put up. Near one corner was built a 3x4 sandbox with 2 1/2 in. sides with a stile for entrance. The stile was the happiest thought of all, for to some extent at least, it satisfied Ronnie's desire to climb. Our friend the groceryman gave us a fire grate which, with a piece of screen wire, made the finest kind of a sand strainer. It has had so much use that it will soon need a new screen.

Ronnie's father works for the highway department and each day carries his noon meal in a black lunch kit. The kit and its contents were so fascinating that Ronnie now has one of his very own. So it happens that often this spring, I have packed two lunch kits instead of one. Hot soup in the pint thermos is enough for both of us, and the sandwiches, cake, and fruit taste ever so good after a hard morning's work. Lunch so prepared occasionally is a great convenience to me as well as a joy to Ronnie. Ronnie likes to decide where we shall eat our lunch, but the most comforting thought to him seems to be that since we cannot all three be together at noon, we are having a lunch just like Daddy's!

Perhaps someone will find one of these ideas new or useful. If so, we shall be happy to have spent a little time telling of them.

(Mrs. E. A.)

'Parent and Teacher'

We've been wanting to tell you about a small volume that came to our desk recently—"Parent and Teacher," by Florence Piper Tuttle, whose contributions to this page have been enjoyed over a period of years. The author is a writer and lecturer in the field of modern education. With a background of teaching.

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ing and supervision work she has a great deal of experience upon which to draw in her discussion of the joint responsibility of the home and the school to provide the best education for our children.

Like many of you who write to this column, Miss Tuttle feels that there has never been a time when it was more necessary for parents and teachers to give careful guidance to their children. And "there has never been a time when parents and teachers were better equipped to plan this guidance," she reminds us, by way of leading off her series of brief essays on different aspects of home and school training. Many of you, we know, are as convinced as Miss Tuttle herself that "the parent who believes he can fulfill his obligation without knowing something of modern educational methods is hindering, rather than helping, his child. And the teacher who believes that she can apply these methods without knowing something of the educational training that the child is receiving at home is also working at odds with a successful program."

Yet some of you have said that you wished you understood better what the schools are trying to do with James and Betty these days. Because the emphasis in teaching is so different from what it was when we were in school, you confess to finding yourselves frequently at a loss how best to co-operate with the school. Visiting school is at least a partial solution for this problem, and several of you have shared helpful experiences along this line. But even at that, more than a day here and a day there, is needed fully to comprehend the current trend in teaching.

For this reason we are especially glad to bring "Parent and Teacher" to the attention of this column. It is a very readable little volume and the chapters are delightfully short and to the point. The au-

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No Favoritism Means a Lot

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"One thing in my childhood I shall always remember with great appreciation," said a young woman to a friend. "There were four of us, two boys and two girls, and my mother and father treated us with absolute fairness and impartiality. Neither the oldest or the youngest got special favors, as is the case in some families, and the prettiest child, my sister, or the brother who was exceptionally smart, knew that they would get treated exactly like the rest of us. When one of us wanted something unusual or demanded special attention, mother would say, 'But that wouldn't be fair to the others, and I love you all and want to help you all to be happy and good.'"

"You were fortunate," said the friend. "My younger sister was my mother's favorite and we all knew it. She was excused from helping with the housework many times, but I was expected to give up my recreation. When she got a position, her money was spent on clothes, but I had paid board for years."

In a family of five sons, it happened that the third boy had an engaging manner and humorous poise that he used as an asset in getting his own way. One day the other brothers invited him to a private conference.

The Brothers' Viewpoint

"We aren't going to make a fuss for Dad and Mother," said the oldest boy, "but we'll settle this matter of favoritism right now. Hereafter, you will do your share in the family unless you want unpleasant consequences. You won't get mother to lend you money while the rest of us go without things, and you needn't borrow Dad's best neckties, gloves and scarfs while we earn all our clothes. It's better for you to stand on your own feet and we are going to help you, so we can all stay friends."

"I wish mother wouldn't save the best of everything for me," said an 18-year-old girl. "Of course, I am studying and working hard to earn my way in college and the whole family are lovely to me, but my younger sisters aren't being treated fairly. Mother expects them to wait on me, to give me the prettiest clothes and always give up their preferences to mine. If mother isn't more careful, they will grow to dislike me. It isn't fair to any of us."

"The boys in our family have all had a college education, but the girls were allowed only a high school training for their work," said a woman whose husband had been long and hard. "Dad was fond

of us all, but he showed plainly that he preferred boys."

The children in one family were being trained to be sturdy and self-reliant, but when another boy was born the whole atmosphere of the home became changed. Because he was the youngest and somewhat more delicate and sensitive than the others, he was favored as no other child had been. He soon learned to take advantage of his parents' leniency and his development was considerably retarded, while his brothers and sisters were made unhappy over the whole situation.

Each One Has
Special Gifts

"Mother says that every one of us has something special that makes her love us most," said a child with a happy laugh. "She loves Bobby's smile and Mary's singing and my way of running errands. Some days she says it's Bobby's ears and Mary's nose and my chin. We asked her one day which one of us she loved best and she said we were each best of our kind so she loved us each the same."

Impartiality is one of the finest qualities parents may show to their children, and its influence is far-reaching. Boy or girl, oldest or youngest, cleverest or sunniest, there should be no difference in the way the children are loved and trained. If allowances are made for one child, then similar excuses must be used for all. Rules and customs considered better for some of the children had better not be insisted upon unless they are fair to the rest. Leniency extended to the youngest should also be the privilege of the oldest when necessary. Extra treats and surprises, rare favors and marks of approval may be given to all the children at some time, if not to all at the same time. Every child should know positively and absolutely that he or she will be heard, judged, corrected, praised and loved in the same impartial spirit that governs the training of his brothers and sisters. The children who can depend on this quality in their parents find it easy to respond and honor their father and mother.

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A Saturday Page

Decorative
ArtsSummer Has
Styles Of
Its Own

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Whether or not one is a probable buyer of it, summer furniture carries associations of happy reminiscence and hopeful desire. It makes us feel, quite instinctively, carried back to wholesome periods of relaxation and leisure that must alternate with those of productive activity if one's work is to be well done; periods that for many of us are assuredly not too frequent.

But we may believe that those who make and deal in these things and exhibit them, do so without much thought of gratifying an attitude of possessive indifference. It is rather their purpose to attract acquisitive persons—to stir us to value these goods more than the money asked for them. So it comes about that we have allures of shapes and colors and materials, as well as enticing comforts and conveniences, continually set out before us for approval and purchase.

As Spectators Merely Even if we are not just now expecting to buy these comfortable or luxurious things, we might look at them appreciatively, expecting to find much that is attractive. Striking indeed is the group that Wanamaker has assembled, with credit to California. The shapes of the numerous, articles are unusual enough to satisfy even strong desire for novelty, as the Covered Wagon motif has been applied to every possible object.

This regional reminder of the early days of western settlement, with a good reason may be liked hereabout as well as on the Pacific shore. For many of those pioneers who traveled their far



Furniture for summer, to be used on piazzas, terraces or lawns, is much in the public eye just now, as many stores are featuring these seasonable things. The diversity of its forms, as designers strive to produce novelties, is revealed in a group of six pictures here, all of these commented on in the adjoining text. The two at the left come from Jordan Marsh of Boston, the center ones from Wanamaker's in New York, and the right-hand pair from Paine's of Boston.

western journey eighty years ago or more, began it along the Atlantic seaboard by rail and joined wagon trains further along. If departures as well as arrivals are memorable, should not this vehicle be dear to many states? Anyway, it ought to appeal to people along the Missouri, where so many of the caravans started from.

Very gay indeed are the colors that enliven these reminders of frontier days. Saddlecloth coverings are plain and strong colors—purple, red, blue, yellow, or green—

and the wood frames are oyster white, or else natural pine. Crude trucks are found on all heavy pieces and on some light ones. Manila rope reminds of old-time corded beds, and supports soft cushions those beds never knew. In character, all this salutes the rude life and vigor of the old-timers, but with a cheerful hail more light-hearted than they would have been able to return.

Pottery tableware of simplest shapes, keyed to the primitive note of the furniture, is colored less



strongly than the fabrics, but harmoniously with them. Also shown at Wanamaker's, the iron chairs

and glass-top table have light and jaunty lines and offer considerable comfort, with plenty of knee room



when sitting about the table. That room the race lacked, until Sheraton came along, and ever since this natural desire has too often been left unsatisfied by designers.

One of the pictures here shows three bamboo pieces from Paine's, Boston, reminders that one kind of frame never goes out of style. Not so many years ago, porch and lawn furniture was made of either such tropical materials as bamboo or cane, or else of cast iron. These stood at the extremes of portability, but at that, they now seem to offer about all open-air comfort calls for. Of course, wrought

iron is lighter and is more gracefully shaped than cast, and it can be moved, if not with ease. But I wonder if it is a practical, all-weather, all-the-season material; and if its coverings, when there are any, will really stand rain and sun for months on end. I hope both answers are yes, for it is good to the eyes and too heavy to tote away from threats of wet.

From Paine's, Boston Products of two zones met in structure of the hickory and cane pieces, also from Paine's. Said to be immune from decay and insects. Their stoutness and rusticity are suited well to the camp-type of home, in the woods or by water-side. They look able to withstand rains, and as if only their cushions need be housed when showers come.

In the two groups at the left, Jordan's in Boston offers choice between the lightest of reclining chairs and those with frames that demand trucks. For the heavier one, it might be said that it is easier than the other to move about; also, neither would be prized for beauty alone.

On that count, the tubular metal example has several points to the good, to my way of thinking. It is a simple and direct work of design, is adequate for its purpose, and its appearance gives instant assurance of holding the exceptional comfort of its class of seat should hold. This is my own choice, of the five to be found in these pictures, for the last sentence could not be applied to any other one of them. It

The Stoves Do Well Often, it seems, store displays show far more taste than is found in the items that compose them. But then, taste has no definable standard that all will accept. This is proved by noticing the exhibits at a furniture trade show and learning that designs which shock us may be best sellers in certain sections of the country.

If having taste means the having the ability to see and appreciate fine qualities in other people's work, whether it be furniture design or music or sculpture, we wonder what to term the motive that dictates the choice of designs which repel us.

Resumed, After Six Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Interior decorators and antique dealers, after six years of silence, came back on the scene in a formal way here recently when they set up charming bits of homes in a downtown hotel for a week's showing. Not since 1931 has there been a major antiques and interior decorators' exhibit in Chicago, and the revival of the annual show is considered by some to be an indication of a last lap in general recovery.

During the lean years when people were thinking more of meeting their food bill than of buying luxuries, and when some seemed forced to sacrifice collections of rare furniture, there was little business for those selling antiques and objects of art, it was explained. Though many decorators kept moving along and were able to maintain their shops, their business could not exactly be proclaimed as "booming."

In the recent exposition where more than 35 exhibitors arranged little settings to suggest their larger stocks, there prevailed a feeling of optimism, a sense of making a "comeback," and a general sentiment of an upswing in their fields. The enterprise was held in collaboration with the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Decorators.

Rooms and Scenes in Variety Aisles of the exposition were flanked on both sides by an unusual variety of scenes or rooms. Some were low-lighted, with the honey atmosphere. One represented a summer courtyard adjoining the garden; there was a stair landing in a modern home, a child's bedroom, a man's private office, an up-stairs sitting room, a hall in a country house, the inner court of a house, and so on.

A quaint country breakfast room in green, white and cinnamon-blue, with various pieces of French Provincial furniture, was shown by Ernst C. von Ammon, a Chicago decorator. The oak refectory table looked very inviting with its Royal Copenhagen porcelain and a centerpiece of luscious strawberries. The carpet, an inspiration from the days of Queen Victoria, carried all the colors of the room in its large Calla lily pattern. The whole interior was modern in color and composition but reminiscent of the English Regency.

Glowing fuchsia curtains and upholstery were used by Mabel Schamberg in her upstairs sitting room having a bay window hung with stiffly starched lace curtains. Interesting and amusing were the solemn coal scuttle, the gay fringed table cover, the lady's fan and other Victorian accessories which might nevertheless make cheerful today's sitting room.

By tricks of painted doorways and scenery construction, Marc T. Nielsen suggested in his exhibit the end of a Georgian living room. Deep green damask curtains and an Oriental rug formed the setting for his fine reproductions of eighteenth century furniture. James G. Skid-

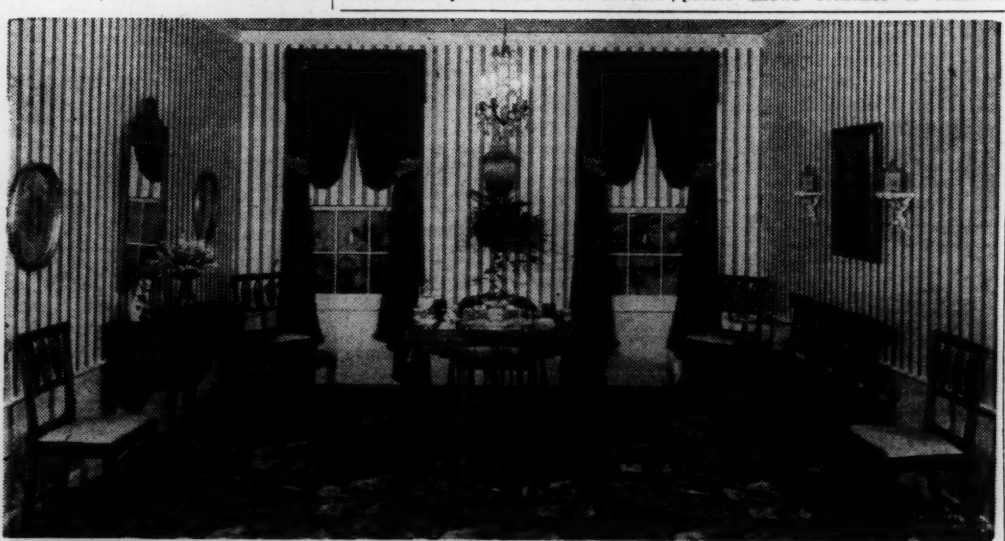
more used a scenic screen for the background of a long table on which were placed two stunning blue lamps in the style of Louis XVI. In his interesting English antiques was shown an unusual Queen Anne secretary.

A Business Room Also But not all of the interiors were living rooms. One attractive exhibit presented a man's private office with walnut paneling for the walls, an old English desk and a green leather desk chair. The office was furnished by James C. Stavrum Co.

Antique dealers in an aisle all their own attempted to show their wares in home settings with much less of the clutter usually associated with antique shops. Newly acquired from Connecticut an oil painting of the distinguished General Forsyth, was hung against a huge wall hanging of old London gold and carmine brocade. It was brought into the exposition by Mrs. Margaret Little of Geneva, Ill., and displayed with old English furniture.

"Westward Ho" glassware of the 1870's, depicting scenes of American frontier days with figures of deer, buffalo, pine trees, and log cabins of frosted glass was one of the outstanding attractions in the exhibit of Marie I. Grogan. Mary Dimery exhibited old English antiques in choice silverware, rare chairs, and unusual Staffordshire.

Old prints too dear now to be owned by the average individual, are being accurately copied by the Chicago artist, Charles Overall, who explained his process. He is now preparing a series of prints of early American cities. The Chicago River back in the 1860's, Randolph Street as it looked in 1865, Michigan Avenue when Lake Michigan came up to its doors, a panorama of the city of St. Louis, Broad and Wall Street in 1769, and other historic civic scenes were included. M. R. Z.



One of the Interior Decorators' exhibits in the recent Chicago show was a country breakfast room by Ernst C. von Ammon, in which green, white, and cinnamon-blue dominate.



The present appearance of the Colonel James Hammond House after restoration at Eastview, New York. This farmhouse is associated with the Revolutionary campaign and the names of George Washington and Aaron Burr, as well as with that of Colonel Hammond, the owner and their contemporary.

Restoration of a Pre-Revolutionary Farmhouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

White Plains, N. Y.

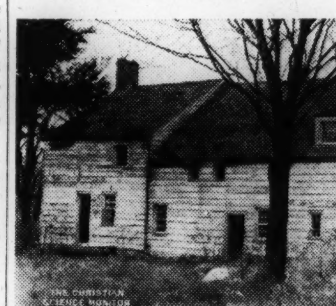
The Col. James Hammond house, which stands in Eastview, about 30 miles north of New York city, was built well before 1750, and there George Washington was Colonel Hammond's guest after the battle of White Plains. From statements in contemporary letters, it appears that this farmhouse served as Aaron Burr's headquarters during the latter part of the Revolution.

Through a gift from Felix M. Warburg, the house was acquired and restored by the Westchester County Historical Society several years ago. Perhaps built in part as early as 1715, it is a typical example of pre-Revolutionary farmhouses near New York city.

The plan is simple: a parlor, a kitchen, two bedrooms and what may be a stable occupy the ground floor in the oldest section; the attic is partitioned into bedrooms. A kitchen, a shed-room and an attic are in the 1770 wing, which was moved from another site and joined to the main part about 1835. Another

wing was added in the nineteenth century and contains a separate apartment which is used now by the caretaker.

The exterior is Dutch colonial, but



Photos Courtesy Greenville C. MacKenzie

An old house in Eastview, New York, shows the curious result of additions dating between 1715 and 1770. It appears above as restored by the Westchester Historical Society.

within there are certain New England details. The paneling in the parlor shows evidence of removal

from another building and suggests Massachusetts craftsmanship. As the Hammond family may have come to Eastview from Newton or New Bedford, Mass., it has been sur-



Photos Courtesy Greenville C. MacKenzie

misled that the paneling may have been brought with them, for they would naturally have come by ship of some sort.

Another New England quirk is the location of the oven in the old kitchen. Until last year it was thought that the fireplace had no oven. After renewed research, an opening supposed to be one was found in the back of the fireplace, in a position similar to that of several in houses at Duxbury, Mass. In the 1770 wing the oven is placed on the side of the hearth, as was more usual.

The Hammond farm would be but an obscure historic house-museum had it not been restored as a typical eighteenth-century farmstead and a museum of farm tools. Characteristically then, the rooms are sparsely furnished with primitive pieces of the period. The attic is arranged to display a growing collection of farm tools and related objects assembled by interested people. The objects range from the late 1600's to the early 1800's and make the real center of interest in this reconstructed picture of colonial life. Plow shares, pruning hooks, looms, churns, and other implements in use on a farm,

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Wild-Flower Music

MANY men, rich and poor, famous and unknown, have declared wild flowers to have been the music of their lives. Dr. Arnold of Rugby used frequently to say: "Wild flowers are my music." Pursuing this theme with a friend one day, he added: "I cannot perceive what to others is a keen source of pleasure (that is to say music); but, on the other hand, there are many men who cannot enter into the deep delight with which I look at wood-anemones, or wood-sorrel." At his home at Fox How, between Rydal and Ambleside, Dr. Arnold had a wide range of wild flowers to enjoy; and this love of wild flowers was inherited by his son, Matthew, who wrote with great tenderness of:—

"... whitening hedges and uncumpling fern,
And bluebells trembling by the forest-ways,
And scent of hay new-born."

His *Scholar Gipsy* abounds in allusions to the flowers round Oxford. "Cumnor cowslips," "dark bluebells drenched with dew of summer eve," "the wide fields of breezy grass" above Godstow Bridge, and not only the flowers of spring and summer, but the violet and gold and grey of autumn wildings. Like his father, he found music in them all, and, as he says in *Thyrsis*, he "knew each field, each flower, each stick."

To JOHN KEATS, the music of wild flowers was a rhapsody in which he exulted. They were indeed "a thing of beauty and a joy forever"; and his heroes, whether they were gods or men, were set in a background of flowery woods or meads. With what ecstasy he writes of "the gloved peony," "the palmy fern," "rain-scented eglantine," and "shaded hyacinths."

There is melting sweetness and lyrical ecstasy in the music of Shelley's wild-flower poetry. One of the best-known poems, *The Sensitive Plant*, reveals the innate tenderness he bore for wild flowers, how he vested them with human characteristics and susceptibilities. They are warm with the breath of life, eager to be loved, willing under harsh treatment—loving and demanding love.

"And the Naiad-like lily of the vale,
Whom youth makes so fair, and passion so pale,
That the light of its tremulous bells is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green;

And the hyacinth purple, and white, and blue,
Which flung from its bells the sweet peal anew
Of music so delicate, soft, and intense,
It was felt like an odor within the sense."

WORDSWORTH NOT ONLY loved wild flowers, he philosophized about them. He loved all flowers, but more especially was he fond of thecelandine; and, of the three poems he devoted to this flower, the best is undoubtedly the one to "the lesser Celandine," written in 1804. Here we see the accuracy of his observations. He did not indulge in any of the poetic flights of imagery in which Keats and Shelley reveled; on the contrary, he saw with the eye of the philosopher behind the celandine, when it was young, closed at the advent of cold or wet weather, but how, in its declining days, it lost that power and its bright golden head became hoary and grey.

Much happier was the philosophy born of "the host of golden daffodils" which gladdened Wordsworth's heart, so that "in vacant or in pensive mood" the scene returned, and his spirit danced with the laughing flowers.

Shakespeare was a great lover of the daffodil, and he it was who immortalized that dancing floral sprite as one of "the flowers of Spring" that "come before the swallow darts, and take the winds of March with beauty."

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MONTMARTRE: An Oil Painting by Clifford Hall

He felt that with the coming of the daffodils "the sweets of the year" returned. The daffodils were much commoner in those days than they are now, for Gerard tells of them growing "everywhere in England," and Matthew Arnold speaks of "the wood that hides the daffodil" as a sight that was familiar.

GEORGE CRABBE was one who found comfort and inspiration in the study of wild flowers, in the utterance of their music. Like his own village priest in *Tales of the Hall*, he "knew the plants in mountain, wood and mead, all that lived, moved, were open books to him: he studied them and loved," and his son tells us how he "cultivated the study of botany with fond zeal, both in books and in the field." Crabbe's poems abound in allusions to wild flowers, especially those growing in the region of Aldeburgh, and those who love his poems often go on pilgrimage to Aldeburgh to see if the wild flowers, of which he writes with such affection, still remain. Fortunately many of them do.

Among philosophers who have found in wild flowers the music of their lives, there has been no greater enthusiast than John Stuart Mill who, during the ten years that he was at the India Office, used to go Sunday by Sunday to the outlying parts of London, in search of his loved wild flowers. Surrey and Hampshire subsequently became his favorite places of exploration, and he it was who found the lovely American Balsams, *Impatiens Fulva*, growing on the banks of the Wey not far from Guildford; and in the chalk quarries thereabouts, he discovered the historic woad with which the early Britons were wont to paint themselves, as Gerard graphically relates "a blew colour."

WITH CHARLES KINGSLEY, as with Matthew Arnold, the study of wild flowers was his favorite pastime. On holiday in Devonshire, as in his parish at Eversley, or Chester, Kingsley loved to roam the fields and woods in search of flowers and plants. Those who have read *At Last* will remember the joy with which subsequently he was able to go to the West Indies and to America, there to revel in the different kinds of vegetation.

The French philosopher, Jean Jacques Rousseau, became in his later years "passionately devoted" to the study of wild flowers. There are constant allusions in his *Confessions* to his botanical experiences and excursions; and while staying in the Isle St. Pierre in the middle of the Lake of Bienné, he remarks how the soils of that lake were so rich in plants that they could have occupied his attention for the rest of life. Unhappily, the persecution he endured made it impossible for him to sojourn there long enough to write a Flora. This ambition was in his mind, but it was thwarted. Nevertheless, wild flowers remained to the end of his life, his music, in which he found solace and refreshment.

I. S. R.

Neighbors for a Night

"SHEER improvidence, I call it! Of course, they'll never have any money, wandering about the country like this," and, with a toss of her head, Elspeth lived into the tent for something else to give to the tinkers.

We were camping high upon a hillside in the Scottish Highlands, with the lovely Spey valley spread before us. Elspeth had chosen the spot with superb indifference to shelter and water supply. I admitted the view was glorious; but, knowing the numberless buckets of water that would have to be carried, I had strolled away to look for a burn. That point settled, we had made camp and were well ahead with preparations for our evening meal when an odd-looking cavalcade made its way up the rough track. With much noise and laughter, it stopped four or five hundred yards below us. Children tumbled off the flat cart, bundles were lifted down and the stout little pony was unharnessed and shooed off to graze.

"TINKERS," murmured Elspeth, as she gazed with consternation at the little group. "I shall not give them anything," she added firmly, as we watched them set about their work with a skill born of long practice. The men and boys scattered to gather sticks and odd pieces of peat. The women dug in the sharp-pointed, hooped sticks and threw over them the bits of canvas which made their

tent homes, laughing and chattering in a vernacular we could not understand. Babies romped and played amongst the heather. An older girl, pushing a tireless bicycle, beamed at us as she passed on her way to a croft on the hillside. A red-haired, blue-eyed urchin came near, his eyes large at the sight of our folding table and chairs.

"Ye'll no have a bittie o' bread to spare?" I looked at Elspeth, but she was already at our store box.

DOWN THE TRACK came the elder girl on her bicycle, a can of milk swinging from the handlebars. An extra bump precipitated bicycle, child, and milk amongst the heather. Dismantling herself from the debris, she came towards us. "Can ye gie us a bit o' rag, lady, tae dight ma face wi'?" she asked, still smiling. "Aye, and I've skaillet the milk forbye," she added.

Supper over, we sat and watched the preparations of the tinkers. A fire, shelter, and a steaming communal pot seemed all their requirements for the night, and we idly speculated on the relationships of the oddly assorted group.

"To think," murmured Elspeth, "that I believed her, when she said she was all alone to-night," and she fingered a sprig of white heather bought from one of the gipsy women earlier that day in the village below us.

Darkness comes slowly in a northern June, the evening star was glistening over Ben Macdui, and the fire of the tinkers glowed red before we settled down for the night, our thoughts with the people who from time immemorial have looked no further than their needs for the day.

BREAKFAST WAS NEARLY ready, when a thin blue column of smoke told us that the tinkers were stirring. "Gude mornin', lady; ye no can spare a wee bittie o' soap?" and the bare-footed, red-haired lad stood before us. Elspeth, glancing at the matted locks and tanned face, hid a smile as she added a piece of soap to the little pile made ready against an early visitor. I noticed in it our last slab of chocolate and my favorite old jersey.

Stimulated probably by the soap, the tinkers women seemed to attempt some tidying up for the day. Shawls were shaken, a comb passed round, and a baby lifted up its voice in protest at an unexpected onslaught. I smiled, as I noticed how these efforts coincided with the men's desire to be up and away; for, "The Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under their skins." The stocky little pony was rounded up and harnessed to the cart. Off came the canvas from the hoops; bundles, babies, and bicycle were hoisted up; and, with much clatter, they set out, pausing to give us greeting as they passed. We watched them disappear over the hill-top. Quietness and peace once more surrounded our camp. Was it only my imagination or was Elspeth really unwilling to meet my eye as she announced the necessity for a shopping expedition?

H. H.

J. MAE M.

Higher Ground

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLOODS of error sweep over the stage of mortal existence and force mortals to seek refuge on the higher ground of spiritual consciousness, that consciousness which reverses the evidence of the corporeal senses and establishes thought upon the rock of Truth, understood and demonstrated.

During a trying and proving time due to disastrous floods, a student of Christian Science found help in contemplating the need for human consciousness to seek higher and still higher ground until a position of mental security is reached in the understanding that individual spiritual man always occupies a place of security because he is enfolded in the completeness of his Father's creation.

Several times the group in which she found herself moved to higher positions only to find that the water again reached them and forced them to seek a still higher position. The student found inspiration in comparing this experience with her mental progress in the understanding of God as revealed through Christian Science. At her first view of the spiritual nature of God and man, she gained the higher ground of improved human beliefs, and therefore expressed less fear, more kindness and charity in daily acts, and to a great extent, felt a sense of protection from inharmonious human experiences. But again and again floods of error forced her to seek the higher ground of increased spiritual understanding, humility, and gratitude.

Mary Baker Eddy, in her writings, makes clear the fact that through seeking a progressively clearer and more demonstrable understanding of God and man, mankind is led to accept better beliefs and to enjoy better conditions in human experience. But these better beliefs are not the ultimate demonstration, since spiritual perfection is the goal of attainment. In spiritual consciousness believing and beliefs disappear.

Mrs. Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, analyzes some stages of human thinking in a helpful passage where she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 393, 394), "It is well to be calm in sickness; to be hopeful is still better; but to understand that sickness is not real and that Truth can destroy its seeming reality, is best of all, for this understanding is the universal and perfect remedy." Here she states that calmness and a hopeful state of thought are cer-

tainly better than fear and despair; but that complete healing comes with the understanding that everything unlike God is unreal. This truth destroys the seeming reality of any inharmonious condition.

In another passage she says (*ibid.*, p. 297): "A belief in Truth is better than a belief in error, but no mortal testimony can be founded on the divine rock. Mortal testimony can be shaken. Until belief becomes faith, and faith becomes spiritual understanding, human thought has little relation to the actual or divine."

The solution for the multifarious problems of human experience lies in seeking and finding the higher ground of spiritual knowledge—that state of consciousness which fully grasps the power, presence, and availability of infinite Spirit.

The Master recognized the need of building upon the sure foundation of spiritual understanding. In his Sermon on the Mount he spoke of the wise man who digged deep and built his house upon a rock (Matthew 7:25): "And the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not: for it was founded upon a rock."

Fully to demonstrate Christian Science, thought must be in harmony with divine Mind. It is well to be hopeful, joyous, grateful, and certain of ultimate success. And it is a step in progress to recognize that joy, gratitude, success, freedom, health, and understanding are inherent in the real man, and consequently never dependent upon any human experience. Man is spiritual and perfect now. Christ Jesus implied this when he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

God does not know lack, limitation, disaster, floods of confusion, fear, or any distress. He made and maintains all that is real. This truth sustains mankind under the most trying circumstances, and in many instances this has been proved a means of protection from disaster, fear, and disease.

Man is stable, free, at the standpoint of reflection. Mankind must and will prove the perfection of the real man, and proof is correlated with spiritualization of thought. Man's sustenance is Truth! He is maintained by Life, God, and expresses the health and affluence of divine Mind. No matter what form the floods of mortal belief seem to take they cannot destroy man.

What Hawthorne Had Been Writing

I CAME to know Hawthorne very intimately after the Whigs displaced the Democratic romancer from office. In my ardent desire to have him retained in the public service, his salary at that time being his sole dependence, not foreseeing that his withdrawal from that sort of employment would be the best thing for American letters that could possibly happen,—I called, in his behalf, on several influential politicians of the day, and well remember the rebuffs I received in my enthusiasm for the author of "Twice-Told Tales." One pompous little gentleman in authority, after hearing my appeal, quite astounded me by his ignorance of the claims of a literary man on his country. "Yes, yes," he sarcastically croaked, "I see through it all, I see through it; this Hawthorne is one of them 'ere visionists, and we don't want no such a man as him round." So the "visionist" was not allowed to remain in office, and the country was better served by him in another way.

In the winter of 1849, after he had been ejected from the customhouse, I went down to Salem to see him. . . . He was then living in a modest wooden house in Mall Street, if I remember rightly the location. I found him alone in a chamber over the sitting-room of the dwelling; and as the day was cold, he was hovering near a stove. We fell into talk about his future prospects, and he was, as I feared I should find him, in a very desponding mood. "Now," said I, "is the time for you to publish, for I know during these years in Salem you must have got something ready for the press." "Nonsense," said he, "what heart had I to write anything, when my publishers (M. and Company) have been so many years trying to sell a small edition of the 'Twice-Told Tales'?" I still pressed upon him the good chances he would have now with something new. "Who would risk publishing a book for me, the most unpopular writer in America?" "I would," said I, "and would start with an edition of two thousand copies of anything you write." "What madness!" he exclaimed; "your friendship for me gets the better of your judgment. No, no," he continued; "I have no money to indemnify a publisher's losses on my account."

I looked at my watch and found that the train would soon be starting for Boston, and I knew there was not much time to lose in trying to discover what had been his literary work during these last few years in Salem. I remember that I pressed him to reveal to me what he had been writing. He shook his head and gave me to understand he had produced nothing. At that moment I caught sight of a bureau or set of drawers near where we were sitting; and immediately it occurred to me that hidden away somewhere in that article of furniture was a story or stories by the author of the "Twice-Told Tales," and I became so positive of it that I charged him vehemently with the fact. He seemed surprised, I thought, but shook his head again; and I rose to take my leave, begging him not to come into the cold entry, saying I would come back and see him again in a few days.

I was hurrying down the stairs when he called after me from the chamber, asking me to stop a moment. Then quickly stepping into the entry with a roll of manuscript in his hands, he said: "How in Heaven's name did you know this thing was there? As you have found me out, take what I have written, and tell me, after you get home and have time to read it, if it is good for anything. It is either very good or very bad,—I don't know which." On my way up to Boston I read the germ of "The Scarlet Letter"; before I slept that night I wrote him a note all aglow with admiration of the marvelous story he had put into my hands, and told him that I would come again to Salem the next day and ar-

May Miser

Yes, May is gone,
But I have stored in memory
Her lovely scents,
Like tea rose petals sealed
Within a jar.

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Sweeny Victor Over Munn In British Golf

SANDWICH, Eng., May 29 (P)—Robert Sweeny, American-born resident of London, today won the British amateur golf championship, defeating 50-year-old Lionel Munn of Ireland, 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final round.

Sweeny, who has lived abroad, either in France or England, since he was 10 years old, lost the brilliant putting touch that had characterized his play during the early rounds of the match, but finally shook off the indomitable Munn at the thirtieth hole, where he went 2 up. After they had divided the thirty-second and thirty-third, the 25-year-old Sweeny finally ended the tussle with a deuce at the thirty-fourth.

Safely on the green from the tee at the thirty-fourth, Sweeny spent minutes studying the downhill roll. Then he stepped up to the ball, lying 20 feet away from the cup, and calmly banged it in. Munn's effort from almost the same distance barely failed to drop.

Sweeny's victory gave the United States at least a technical claim to the championship for the third time in four years. Lawson Little won in 1934 and 1935, Hector Thomson of Scotland, who won last year, withdrew from this year's tournament because of ill health.

The cards:

Morning Round
Sweeny, out 4 4 2 4 3 3 3 4—34
Munn, out 5 4 3 5 3 3 3 4—39
Sweeny, in 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—39
Munn, in 4 4 4 5 5 3 3 4—39

Afternoon Round
Sweeny, in 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—39
Munn, in 4 4 4 5 5 3 3 4—39

Alice Marble Bows To Anita Lizana

CHICAGO, Eng., May 29 (P)—Anita Lizana of Chile defeated Alice Marble, American singles titleholder, 9-7, 9-7, in the final round of the Middlesex tennis championships today.

Miss Marble held a 7-5 lead in each set and likewise had set point each time but her backhand failed at critical points. It was Miss Marble's second defeat of her British campaign. She was beaten in the final round of the Surrey tournament last week by Freda James of England.

Williams Wins Tennis Title

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 29 (P)—The Williams College tennis team yesterday defeated Wesleyan, 7 to 2, to win the Little Three tennis championship.

Wins British Amateur Golf Title



Robert Sweeny, Native New Yorker Living in London

Medwick, Cronin Still Set Pace

NEW YORK, May 29 (P)—The pitchers turned on the heat in the big leagues this week and, although they failed to dislodge the current batting leaders, they had a lot of fun turning the first 10 set in each loop upside down.

Even Ducky Medwick of the Cardinals and Joe Cronin of the Red Sox who are still in first place in

their respective circuits, found the going tough during the seven-day span ended with yesterday's games. Medwick dropped three points to 430, while Cronin, getting only five hits in 20 times at bat, fell 39 points to 404.

Of the few batters who escaped the general let-down in averages, Joe Di Maggio of the world champion Yankees was easily the top clouter of the week. He collected 15 hits in 28 chances, something better than a 500 clip, to boost his average 68 points to 364 and climb from 30th place to fifth. Hank Greenberg of Detroit climbed from 317 to 340. Standings of the first 10 in each league:

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick	Boston	25	89	21	49	.494
Cronin	Boston	25	116	18	46	.397
Larry	Cleveland	30	120	26	48	.400
Bel	St. Louis	30	126	21	50	.397
Mize	St. Louis	32	127	28	51	.372
Di Maggio	New York	24	99	22	36	.364
Cramer	Boston	27	117	20	42	.359
Bonura	Chicago	30	123	23	44	.358
Greenberg	Detroit	31	126	31	44	.349
Walker	Chicago	30	114	24	39	.342
Gehringer	Detroit	27	103	27	35	.340

National League
Medwick, St. Louis, 31 121 22 52 .430
Hassett, Brooklyn, 29 116 18 46 .397
P. Wagner, Pittsburgh, 30 118 25 44 .372
Mize, St. Louis, 32 127 28 51 .372
Arnovich, Philadelphia, 31 126 18 46 .364
Todd, Pittsburgh, 30 116 17 42 .362
Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 31 117 19 41 .360
Brack, Brooklyn, 28 105 20 36 .343
Goodman, Cincinnati, 31 115 20 37 .322

Record Field To Compete In Open Golf Play

NEW YORK, May 29 (P)—A record field of links hopefuls will compete Tuesday in one of golf's toughest tests, a difficult task in which not one in 10 can hope for success.

It is the sectional qualifying tournament of the national open championship and the United States Golf Association announced today that the entry list had reached an all-time high of 1404. Of these, 32 have been granted exemption because of last year's performance, and eight already have made the grade by licking 62 rivals in the two Pacific coast districts.

That leaves only 130 places in the field of 170, which will start in the championship proper at the Oakland Hills Club, Birmingham, Mich., June 10.

This year's list is more than 100 above the previous high total, 1277, established last year.

The total of 32 district qualifying places, including Los Angeles and Tacoma, where the sectional rounds were played May 17, also is a new record. It includes five new points—Little Rock, Ark.; New Orleans, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Salt Lake City and Huntington, W. Va.

Detroit, the nearest place to the big tournament, attracted the largest number of entries, a total of 199, of which 111 are amateurs.

The total number of entries at each qualifying point and number of places follow:

Birmingham, 28; Little Rock, 11; 1; Detroit, 19; Washington, 45; 5; Jackson, 19; 1; Atlanta, 11; Chicago, 159; 15; New Orleans, 17; 2; Detroit, 199; 19; Grand Rapids, 30; 3; Minneapolis, 15; 2; Kansas City, 21; 2; St. Louis, 18; 2; Omaha, 7; 1; New York, 108; 12; Rochester, 10; 1; Philadelphia, 10; 1; Cincinnati, 5; 6; Cleveland, 10; 1; Pittsburgh, 7; 7; Providence, 1; 5; 6; Nashville, Tenn., 24; 2; Fort Worth, 30; 3; Salt Lake City, 12; 1; Richmond, 27; 3; Huntington, W. Va., 27; 3; Milwaukee, 23; 2; Los Angeles, 64; 7; Tacoma, 6; 1.

*Played May 17.

Richard Westerfield Wins Schroeder Trophy

IOWA CITY, May 29 (P)—The Schroeder Trophy, awarded annually to the University of Iowa swimmer of greatest value to the team, has been presented to Richard Westerfield of Cedar Rapids, captain and star backstroke of the 1937 Hawkeyes.

Westerfield, who broke the American record for the 20-yard course, finished his competition last season by placing third in the National Collegiate backstroke race.

He was second-high scorer with 57.5-10 points, placed second in his event at the Big Ten meet, and led the team to five wins and a tie in seven dual meets.

E. G. Schroeder, director of the division of physical education, is donor of the trophy. Scholarship, leadership, and value to the team are criteria considered in making the award. Ray Walters, the sprint star, was the 1936 winner.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press
Today a Year Ago
Wilmer Allison and Don Budge named to represent United States in Davis Cup singles at Philadelphia; Australia selected Adrian Quist and Jack Crawford.

Three Years Ago
Yankees signed Burtleigh Grimes after 19 years in National League.

Five Years Ago
Herman Brix tossed 16-pound shot 52 feet 8 1/2 inches to better world record.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press
Standings of the leaders (first three in each league):

Player	Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Medwick	Cardinals	31	121	22	52	.430
Cronin	Red Sox	25	89	21	49	.494
Larry	Indians	30	120	26	48	.400
Bel	St. Louis	30	126	21	50	.397
Hassett	Dodgers	29	116	18	46	.397
P. Wagner	Pirates	30	118	25	44	.372

Pacific Coast League
Team Won Lost P.C.
San Francisco 28 10 .704
Sacramento 26 20 .615
Cronin, Red Sox 25 89 .494
Los Angeles 28 27 .509
Portland 25 27 .481
Seattle 21 32 .396
Missions 19 38 .335
Oakland 19 38 .335

Results May 28
Portland 8, Missions 3.
Seattle 6, San Diego 2.
San Francisco 15, Oakland 3.
(Only games scheduled.)

College Tennis Results
Brooklyn 5, R. I. State 4.
Williams 1, Wesleyan 2.

Manero Advances To the Semifinals In P. G. A. Play

PITTSBURGH, May 29 (P)—National open champion Tony Manero took the sweetest victory of his life yesterday and joined Denny Shute, Ky Laffoon and Harold "Jug" McSpaden in the semifinals of the Professional Golfers Association championship.

Four down at the end of 27 holes to Harry Hooper, the man he beat out of the open title, little Tony rattied off seven pars and two birdies and ascended the field club's mountains with a 1 up lead.

Cooper, badly shaken down the stretch, squandered 40 shots on the last nine. The nearer he got to the home hole, the wilder he became. At every vagrant shot he seemed to have a vision of Manero's magnificent finish at Baltusrol.

Brilliant Golf
Steady as the Field Club's hills, Shute defeated Jimmy Hines of Garden City, N. Y., 4 and 3. Durable and clam, Denny was unamazed at Hine's most astonishing shots.

Whenever blond Jimmy threatened rebellion, the champion simply pulled brilliant shots out of his big brown bag.

If there was an upset yesterday, McSpaden, the big Welshman, produced it. He defeated Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., one up on 39 holes, after being three up at the end of 27. Superlative putting by Picard in the last nine holes tied the match at the 34th, but "Jug" finally broke up the struggle by scoring a birdie at the third extra hole.

Laffoon bumped the brilliant medalist Nelson of Reading, Penna., and even he had to come from behind to do it. He was one down going into the last nine, but came home in 33 for a two up advantage.

Big Gallery
Today's semifinals which look strangely like the semifinals of a Boston city championship, sent Shute of Boston against Manero of Peabody, Mass., and McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., against Laffoon of Chicago.

On the strength of their first meeting since last year's open, Manero and Cooper carried the big gallery of the day. Cooper flew around the course, hitting his ball before he had time to get acquainted with it. Manero, in contrast, played with caution all the way.

At first Manero relied almost entirely on his putter. After losing the first hole, he dropped a five-footer for a birdie three at the second hole, and a six footer for another birdie at the third, to be one up. At the sixth Cooper, as usual, covered the par, and got his regulation par 3. Manero drove in a trap, exploded out, and sank a 20-footer for a 3. The same thing happened at the seventh, Tony dropping an 18-footer for his par.

The touch deserted him for the rest of the morning, however, and he was two down at the half way mark. On the first nine holes, Harry went out in 35 and picked up a couple more.

Manero Superb
Four down then and starting home, Manero played the first two holes in perfect form. He and Cooper misjudged his pitch to the twenty-eighth and fended a long iron into a trap on the twenty-ninth to lose both with bogies.

At the thirtieth, 475 yards of treachery along a railroad track fairway, Tony banged another perfect shot and flipped the ball out a foot from the cup and ran it down. Harry got his first par of the nine and lost the hole.

After a pair of pars at the thirty-first, both hit their tee shots onto the big beach around the thirty-second green. Tony marched into the sand and flipped the ball out a foot from the hole. Harry took a four and his lead had vanished.

They passed the next two holes and when they came to the thirty-fifth tee, the galleries drained away from the other matches and came to watch the fight. Both hit perfect shots and good approaches to the center of the hole. The next he was nerved in four. The putt at the thirty-fifth won the match. Shute's victory over Hines put him in the semifinals of the championship for the fourth time in the past 10 years.

Putting Troubles
He played the first nine holes of the morning round in par 36 and was one up. He won the 10th when Hines hooked into the rough, but at the 12th he started having trouble with his putter. Here he missed a two-footer for a birdie 2 and again at 14 he missed a four-footer to tie.

Going into the last three holes of the round, he was only one up, so he changed putters, knocked in a 10-footer for a deuce for another birdie. This disposed of all his putter troubles.

Denny's lead was cut to two holes in the first nine of the afternoon, but he kept going steadily forward picked up another at the 28th, and finally won a 33rd when Hines sliced into the woods on his second.

Laffoon beat Nelson with his putting on the last nine. Putt of 12 feet at the 28th, 15 feet at the 31st and 12 feet again at the 35th, all for birdies, beat Nelson, who parred all of these.

Picard also managed to run down three great putts on this last nine, though eventually it did him no good. He got a 15-footer at the 29th for a birdie three and a 25-footer at the next for a birdie four. On the 34th both he and McSpaden were well on the green, but Picard rolled in another 15-footer for a deuce. McSpaden missed his six-foot putt and the match was even. From then on until the 39th they both played perfect pars.

The triumph left the Red Sox at the top of the second division, one half game behind the Athletics, who were idle yesterday because of rain.

Bonura's Hit Decides
Zeke Bonura's two-bagger, with Ray Radcliff on second base in the tenth inning, enabled the White Sox to defeat the Indians yesterday, 3 to 2. Bonura's drive was misjudged by Right-Fielder Heath, who charged in for the ball when he should have gone back. The hit broke up a mound duel between Vernon Kennedy, the winner, and Dennis Galehouse, Hal Trotky hit a home run for Cleveland.

In the National League, the leading Pirates shattered a three-game losing streak yesterday by scoring over the Cardinals, 10 to 3. It was the first Pittsburgh victory since May 22, when they beat the Bees at Forbes Field, and left them a game and a half in front of the second-place Giants.

Three Cardinal hurlers attempted to stop the offense of the Pirates, without success. Six doubles rattled off Pittsburgh bats. Paul Waner collected two and also a single. Every Pirate made at least one hit with the exception of Pep Young, who played third base.

With Charlie Root pitching and gaining his fourth triumph of the season, the Cubs defeated the Reds, 12 to 3. The veteran hurler kept eight hits well scattered and received good support from his mates, both in the field and at bat. The Cubs are in fourth place.

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By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Fine Showing

When those whose duty it was to raise funds to cover the cost of sending the United States Olympic athletes to Berlin for the XIII games last August started to get the money, it looked very much as if Uncle Sam would have to reduce the size of his representation quite materially. Chances of raising all of the money needed to cover a full quota seemed quite out of the question. In fact, almost up to the time of sailing, it was stated that a number of competitors would have to be left at home; but by extra hard work enough money was raised or pledged to cover the cost of sending the entire squad. Now we learn from the treasurer of the American Olympic Committee—Gustavus T. Kirby—that enough money was raised not only to pay all expenses connected with the 1936 campaign; but after all bills were paid, there was a neat little surplus of \$59,654 left in the banks. This gives the organization money with which to help finance itself during the three years between now and when the next Olympic Games take place at Tokyo.

Committee Was Handicapped

Due to the fact that many Americans felt that the United States should not compete in the games because they were being held in Germany, the American Olympic Committee was seriously handicapped in raising the money. While in other years it had taken a lot of hard work to collect the necessary funds, the task had never been as hard as last year. With some 487 athletes qualified to make the winter and summer teams, about \$300,000 was needed to cover the costs. That the committee should have been able to raise \$303,149 speaks well for its members and shows that the American public is interested in its Olympic representatives and is willing to give them financial as well as moral support. And it is safe to say that if the necessary money could be raised under such conditions as prevailed in 1936, there is no question but what enough can be raised when conditions are normal.

Should Change System

But, despite the fact that the system in use since the American Olympic Committee first took over the entire handling of the United States athletes has succeeded, it is time that a change was made in the collecting of these funds. It is all very well to point to the fact that it has been successful in the past, but that is not the answer. Under this system there will always be a doubt about how much money will be available up to the very last minute and this handicaps those whose duties it is to plan for the trip and decide on how many can go. It has been proposed that a tax be put on athletic events, this tax to go to the American Olympic Committee so that it will have this money in hand enough in advance of the assembling of the team to show just how many athletes can be taken care of. If such a system were in vogue, it would mean that the raising of the fund would be spread over a period of four years instead of being crowded into a few months. It does not look as if such a change would be made before the Tokyo games take place; but the time will surely come when a system that will let the officials know just how much money they will have available in time to let them complete all their plans without being bothered by any possibility of having to modify them later will be put into effect.

Lawson, Marcum Comebacks Aid Tigers, Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox are grateful this season for two "comeback" pitchers. Roxie Lawson and Johnny Marcum, who were ineffective through the 1936 American League campaign, are pacing the hurling staffs of their respective clubs at the moment and threaten to be among the circuit's leading bowlers at the finish of the pennant race.

In 1936, Lawson won only eight games for the second-place Tigers. He walked almost twice as many batters as he fanned, and generally conducted himself in a manner that suggested a second-rate pitcher. This season, however, Roxie has worked harder than any other hurler in the league, appearing in 79 innings during nine games. His record of eight victories and only one defeat, far surpasses his average of last year. He has fanned 15 batters and has won the pitcher's award for the first time.

Johnny Marcum, who has fanned 15 batters and has won the pitcher's award for the first time, has pitched six hits in the single contest he lost.

Defeated Browns
Yesterday, the right-hander beat the Browns, 7 to 2, in the second half of a doubleheader at Detroit, lifting the Bengals to second place in the standing. Lawson's mates also captured the first game, 6 to 5, behind Auker.

Like Lawson, Marcum registered eight victories in '36, being on the sidelines through more than half the season with a mishap. His failure to pitch regularly was in a large way responsible for Boston's five to sixth place. The previous season Johnny had won 17 games for the last-place Athletics.

In the present flag race, however, the husky mountaineer has won five and dropped only two. He is the only starting member of Joe Cronin's mound staff who has won more games than he has lost. Yesterday he blanked the Senators, 7 to 0, and put the Red Sox above the 500 percentage in the standing for the first time in two weeks. Johnny yielded six hits and walked only one. It was easily his best exhibition of the season.

The triumph left the Red Sox at the top of the second division, one half game behind the Athletics, who were idle yesterday because of rain.

Bonura's Hit Decides
Zeke Bonura's two-bagger, with Ray Radcliff on second base in the tenth inning, enabled the White Sox to defeat the Indians yesterday, 3 to 2. Bonura's drive was misjudged by Right-Fielder Heath, who charged in for the ball when he should have gone back. The hit broke up a mound duel between Vernon Kennedy, the winner, and Dennis Galehouse, Hal Trotky hit a home run for Cleveland.

In the National League, the leading Pirates shattered a three-game losing streak yesterday by scoring over the Cardinals, 10 to 3. It was the first Pittsburgh victory since May 22, when they beat the Bees at Forbes Field, and left them a game and a half in front of the second-place Giants.

Three Cardinal hurlers attempted to stop the offense of the Pirates, without success. Six doubles rattled off Pittsburgh bats. Paul Waner collected two and also a single. Every Pirate made at least one hit with the exception of Pep Young, who played third base.

With Charlie Root pitching and gaining his fourth triumph of the season, the Cubs defeated the Reds, 12 to 3. The veteran hurler kept eight hits well scattered and received good support from his mates, both in the field and at bat. The Cubs are in fourth place.

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Columbia And Pittsburgh Are The Favorites

By George E. Timpon
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—The qualifying day of the 61st annual track and field outdoor championships of the I. C. 4-A, yesterday, left the situation in regard to the team and individual championships pretty much as expected, as there were only a few minor upsets, all the favorites coming through, though the performances were hardly up to the standards which they have set during the preliminary season. Columbia and Pittsburgh are still the favorites for the team title, with Michigan State, Rhode Island State, and Manhattan also likely to furnish several of the individual titleholders.

Benjamin W. Johnson, the Negro captain of the Morningside Lions, came through successfully in all three of his specialties, winning his heats with ease in the 100 and 220, to reach the final six in the first, and also qualified in the broad jump, though his work in the other events interrupted his work there, and he was only in fourth place on the final list. Herbert West, his colleague in the 100 and broad jump, also qualified in both, and pushed Easton Burlingame of Yale out of the finals in the former.

Taylor and Ryan Survive
Daniel Taylor and Francis J. Ryan are the leading survivors in the 100 and 220, to reach the final six in the first, and also qualified in the broad jump, though his work in the other events interrupted his work there, and he was only in fourth place on the final list. Herbert West, his colleague in the 100 and broad jump, also qualified in both, and pushed Easton Burlingame of Yale out of the finals in the former.

With a little help from James Dillingham in the high jump and Richard V. Ganslen in the pole vault, these should put together enough points to give Columbia its first team championship since 1919.

John Y. Woodruff, who also took up well, after qualifying in both in impressive fashion, of both the quarter and half-mile, is naturally the most probable winner to give Pittsburgh its chance. But not far behind him are Edgar Mason, defending champion in both sprints, and Arthur Thomas, who also stood up well, to insure several more points for the contenders, though both West and Wilbur Greer of Michigan State may spoil their chances. Greer was especially effective in his qualifying heats, and is likely to be the main threat against Johnson's attempt at a triple victory.

Cornell Does Well
The Manhattan middle-distance men, Louis F. Burns and Edgar H. Bonny, may also be threats against the Pittsburgh star, so that the final issues will not be settled until well toward the finish this evening. The powerful Rhode Island State weightmen, Irving Polwartshy and William Rowe, appear certain to score 10 or more points for their team, but can hardly reach the totals of the other team contenders.

Both Yale and Harvard failed to bring through several of their choices, but Cornell did better, and may spring a surprise by coming close to the championship which it took so easily last year.

College Outboard Races to Feature Schedule for June
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 29—The annual intercollegiate outboard championships at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., feature next month's motorboat racing schedule which will find regatta flags flying in every section of the country. Outboards will provide the bulk of the competition, but inboards and cruisers will see action on several fronts.

Already off to a flying start with the heaviest May activity in years, the 1937 motorboat season is expected to set a record before the regatta curtain is run down next fall. The eastern and midwestern schedules will end in September; but the Pacific coast chart carries on through October.

The intercollegiate, which will be the eighth annual event of its kind, will bring together student drivers from more than a half hundred colleges and prep schools. Many of the country's leading outboard racers are numbered among the collegiate and schoolboy ranks. Following is the June motorboat regatta schedule:

5 and 6—Hot Springs, N. M.; 6—Huntington, Ind.; 10 and 12—Lake Michigan Yachting Association inland cruise, Chicago to Ottawa, Ill.; 12—Cruiser Race, Catalina Island; 13—St. Paul, Minn.; 14—St. Paul, Minn.; 15—St. Paul, Minn.; 16—St. Paul, Minn.; 17—St. Paul, Minn.; 18—St. Paul, Minn.; 19—St. Paul, Minn.; 20—St. Paul, Minn.; 21—St. Paul, Minn.; 22—St. Paul, Minn.; 23—St. Paul, Minn.; 24—St. Paul, Minn.; 25—St. Paul, Minn.; 26—St. Paul, Minn.; 27—St. Paul, Minn.; 28—St. Paul, Minn.; 29—St. Paul, Minn.; 30—St. Paul, Minn.; 31—St. Paul, Minn.

Results May 28
Detroit 6, St. Louis 5.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 2.
Chicago

Business and
IndustryWheat Prices Off
On Rising Winter
Crop Estimates

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—May wheat on the closing day of pit operations for the life of that delivery, finished weak, and about 25 cents below the top price of the season. In wheat there was no concentrated holding of the May, and as a result wheat delivered early in the month has been going the rounds, and final liquidation unsettled the market. The fact that May wheat went out at such a small premium over the deferred months weakened them in turn, and there was further liquidation late in the week. Both July and the deferred months turned weak, with liquidation by eastern holders reported.

The situation in wheat is unusual. On crop conditions are even stronger than expected several months ago, but so sure are traders that the new winter crop will be large, and that hedging will be hard to place except at declines, that new buying support is hard to enlist at this time. Mills are permitting their stocks to dwindle to almost bare bins in expectation of replenishing from the new crop, and flour stocks are precariously light, as buyers also have the same idea.

Very Small Carry-Over
There will be no real scarcity prior to new crop, but the supplies carried into the new crop will be the smallest since 1919, and world stocks are now the smallest since 1927, and the smallest prior to that season for many years.

The inference is that the demand for the harvest run of new crop wheat will be unusually active. Mills will have to buy for current needs, and to build up reserves, and exporters, it is expected, will do a big business. Moreover, with the high prices for corn feeding of wheat may be heavy in many sections. Farmers have become accustomed to fairly high prices the past few months and may be inclined to market more conservatively than in recent years as their own stocks are down to a minimum. Consequently there is no real assurance that the pressure of needs this year will be as great as usual.

During the past week the wheat sections of this country have had considerable rain, but it has been the lightest in the areas needing it the most. The same is true of Canada. However, precipitation was general enough to allay the anxiety which was becoming acute, and undoubtedly shifted market sentiment to the bear side temporarily at least. It is expected that estimates of the winter wheat crop will show some lowering, but the spring wheat prospects are the best in several years, despite the fact that in the West half of the spring area subsoil moisture reserves are scanty, and precipitation so far this season has been subnormal.

Big Dry Area in Canada
In Canada the big dry area in Saskatchewan and Alberta has received little rain, and is in no shape to withstand the late season troubles without generous and frequent rains. European weather conditions have improved but recent reports do not indicate there will be any more than average crops.

It is significant that Europe continues to absorb large arrivals of wheat with no difficulty. Italy, which was supposed to have covered its needs, was a buyer of several cargoes of Australian wheat, and Germany was a big buyer of Canadian wheat.

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Price Index Of 20 Utility Stocks
Daily, 1926=100

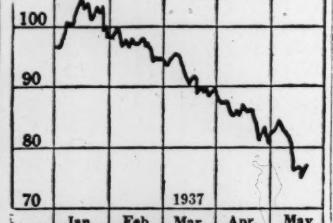


Chart by Standard Statistics Co., Inc.
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The trend of utility stock prices has been almost steadily downward since the middle of January.

supplies are being cut down to small proportions. Argentina will have little competition from now until the next crop. Canada has reduced its surplus to about 54,000,000 bushels, and Indian shipments are so small there is a disposition to reduce estimates of the crop.

Corn, oats and rye for May delivery made their high marks for the season on the final day of trading. May 26, corn hit a high of \$1.40, selling 20c over the closing price for May wheat, and May rye at the top was about 3c over May wheat, a most unusual occurrence. Other deliveries of corn and rye showed a strong tone for a day or so, but reacted later.

Sharp Setback
In Sheep and Hog
Values Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHICAGO—Hog and sheep values got a sharp setback during the week when supply figures showed a marked expansion both locally and at most principal markets. Supplies of cattle were somewhat increased but prices averaged about steady on a two-price price trend, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Last week's sharp advance in hog values brought a reaction immediately after the opening on Monday's market, and pressure with consequent lower prices featured the trade the balance of the week.

The break eliminated the \$12 hog and the closing peak skidded to \$11.80, with very little above \$11.70. Supplies of pigs, light hogs, and packing sows comprised a much larger percentage of the run than recently, and such offerings showed the most decline.

The principal factors in the break in hog values were a slow and lower fresh pork trade, contracted shipper demand, and a longer killing recess on account of Monday's holiday.

Yearlings at \$10 to \$12 and light-weight steers got better action than medium and weighty offerings and closed the period 25-40c higher, while on the other hand slowest featured the trade on medium and heavy weight steers, and the close was mostly 25c lower. Best steers topped for the week at \$15, and there was a rather liberal supply at \$12.75-\$13.50.

Lamb values held up pretty well until the close of the period under review, but on the late downturn the close for the week figured \$1-\$1.50 on springers, with old crop woolled lambs \$1-\$1.25 lower, and even slaughter sheep lost 50c to \$1.50. Heavy weight ewes, the proportion of which has been increasing, got the big end of the break. The week's top on native springers stood at \$13.25, but the peak receded to \$12 at the close.

Hayes Plans Manufacture
Of All-Steel Trailers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Plans for manufacturing and marketing "Stream-Lite" all-welded steel passenger trailers have been announced by H. Jay Hayes, president of the newly organized General Body Corporation.

Production of the trailers will begin June 10. Three sizes of trailers are scheduled for manufacture, although production at first will be confined chiefly to a 17-foot trailer designed to sell at \$1195.

Mr. Hayes, who was formerly head of the Hayes Body Corporation, is in charge of activities.

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PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Moderate Gains
Shown in Retail
Sales This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Brisk activity in retail sales throughout the country this week due in part to preparations for trips and outings over the holiday week end and also to warmer weather was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Emphasis was noted largely in women's wear, summer dresses, hats, and sports apparel, with white predominating in the selection of coats, handbags and shoes.

While demand for men's suits improved, says the report, "the largest movement was in slacks, polo shirts, sweaters, and ties. Straw hats were off to a poor start. Luggage, vacation necessities, camping equipment, and picnicking paraphernalia were among the best sellers for the week. Interest was extended further in recreational gifts, wedding rings, home furnishings, electric ranges and roasters.

"Helped by the more favorable shopping weather, nearly all of the leading centers of distribution reported an increase in sales for the week, running from 2 to 5 per cent. As the rise from a year ago was not extended at some cities, however, the gain in the estimated volume of retail sales was held down to 10 to 20 per cent over that of the corresponding 1936 week, taking the country as a whole.

"Slower factory operations and the closing of some textile mills narrowed the spread for the New England States to 9 to 16 per cent. Sales broadened steadily in the East, lifting the total over 1936 by 8 to 22 per cent. "Labor upheavals in both the steel and automobile-producing districts curtailed retail sales in the Middle West, reducing the increase over the 1936 total to 12 to 20 per cent. With only a moderate improvement for the week, the margin for the Northwest was unchanged at 15 to 20 per cent.

"In the South, on the other hand, the rebound was marked, sales exceeding last year's by 15 to 30 per cent. Though still hampered by recent strikes, the advantage for the Southwest was widened to 10 to 18 per cent. Heavier tourist traffic and wider employment helped to lift Pacific Coast sales 15 to 20 per cent over the corresponding week of 1936.

"Buying started to broaden in most of the principal wholesale markets this week, but the improvement failed to reach the expected proportions. While interest spread to nearly all branches in its inclusiveness, many types of summer merchandise were accorded little attention.

"Higher prices for farm products have enabled country merchants to effect a quicker turnover of stocks than a year ago, which maintained their flow of reorders. The bright harvest outlook was apparent in their line of farm commodities, particularly for staples. In spite of the light increase for the week, the rise in the estimated wholesale volume over the 1936 comparative was reduced to 15 to 30 per cent," the survey concludes.

Commodity Prices
Advance for First
Time in 7 Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale prices in the week ended May 22 advanced for the first time in seven weeks according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The bureau's index of the general price level gained 0.8 per cent to 87.4 per cent of the 1926 average and was one point below the high point reached thus far this year. It was 12 per cent above the low point of 1936 and 46 per cent above the low point of 1933.

The increase was due mainly to rising prices of farm products and foods and to a small extent to increased prices of items in the miscellaneous group. Declines were registered by the groups of hides and leather products, chemicals and drugs, and textile products. The four remaining groups—fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, and housefurnishings—were unchanged.

The wholesale price level for raw materials rose 1.3 per cent and is now 16.2 per cent above the level of the corresponding period of 1936. The group of finished products increased 0.5 per cent, to a point 0.7 per cent above the corresponding week of last month, and 9.9 per cent above the corresponding week of last year. The index for semimanufactured commodities declined 0.2 per cent. It is nearly 18 per cent above the level of the corresponding week of 1936.

"The index of the group of all commodities other than farm products advanced to 86.5, an increase of 0.2 per cent, while the index for industrial commodities prices, as measured by the index for 'all commodities' other than farm products and foods, remained unchanged for the fourth consecutive week at 86.3 per cent of the 1926 level.

Farm products rose 2.1 per cent during the week to 91.2 per cent of the 1926 average. This is nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding week of 1936, which was the low point for the year.

The increase in the index of food prices over the preceding week was 1.1 per cent, raising the index to 85.1, (1926 equals 100).

Commodity Groups	May	May	May	May
	1937	1937	1936	1935
All commodities	87.4	86.9	75.2	81.3
Farm products	91.2	89.8	72.8	81.3
Food	85.1	84.2	72.8	84.3
Hide and leather	80.1	80.7	84.3	89.5
Textile products	80.2	80.8	82.8	82.0
Fuel and light materials	87.2	86.2	76.8	74.1
Metals and metal prod.	87.7	86.6	75.5	84.5
Building materials	86.9	86.9	85.6	84.5
Chemicals and drugs	83.3	83.9	77.3	81.0
Household goods	86.8	86.8	82.8	82.0
Miscellaneous	80.5	80.4	69.1	69.0
Raw materials	87.7	86.6	75.5	84.5
Semimanufactured	87.2	86.7	74.1	84.5
Finished products	86.7	86.3	80.5	84.5
All commodities other than farm products	86.5	86.3	78.8	80.0
All commodities other than farm products & foods	86.3	86.3	78.7	77.4

*Not computed.

Many Abuses Pilloried by SEC
Seen Unavoidable in Any System

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In its report on the "Strategy and Techniques of Protective and Reorganization Committees," which was published on pages 10 to 10, the Securities and Exchange Commission deplores Wall Street.

The report has three parts. In the first, the commission says that the best bankers and other people often convert reorganization proceedings into free-for-all fight for control, and then it tells what are the rewards of victory—the "emoluments of control."

In the second part, the commission describes the fracas. It pictures the operation of "inside groups" and their technique, showing how these terms of high finance, as the SEC appears to see them, engineer their way through a corporate hulk to the disadvantage of "bona fide investors."

No Good Out of Wall Street
In the third part, discussing "Outside Groups and Their Techniques," the commission describes how, as Milton would have put it, these "blind mouths, creep and intrude and climb into the fold, while the hungry sheep look up and are not fed, but swallow with the rank wind."

What should be done about it all is the burden of the last section of the commission's report.

"In theory," says the commission, "receivership and bankruptcy are the main mechanisms whereby creditors stay out of the assets of distressed companies impounded and protected for the benefit of all investors. . . . But not infrequently these devices have been . . . perverted to serve the interests of reorganizers. . . . (whose) objectives are significantly largely in the interest of control and the emoluments of control and the emoluments of control and the emoluments of control."

"He who controls the reorganization controls the dispensation of the vast amount of business patronage present in any reorganization—contracts with the company and with the committee for goods or services; employment of lawyers, auditors, engineers, and the like; appointment of receivers, trustees, and masters; designation of depositaries for commitments; determination of banking connections and the like. . . . valuable information on which he can outbid his competitors for the new securities. . . . bankers for the new company."

"Ware the Insiders
As illustrations of the struggle for control, the commission cites the case of the Cane and the Fortington group over Paramount; the McClellan reorganization; Chain & General Equities; United States, and Celotex.

As illustrations of the "Emoluments of Control," the commission cites the case of the Cane and the Fortington group over Paramount; the McClellan reorganization; Chain & General Equities; United States, and Celotex.

"One such emolument," it is the opportunity afforded to trade in securities on the basis of inside information. . . . (And) when receivership or bankruptcy takes place, . . . security holders . . . are willing and ready to make charges against the management and the bankers. . . . Some assurance against enforcement of such claims is provided if the management or the bankers or their friends are able to control the reorganization. . . . a friendly court. . . . friendly trustees or receivers. . . . friendly counsel."

"A scrutiny of 846 deposit agreements disclosed that 59 of the committees agreed to serve without compensation. . . . With rare exceptions the committees are the sole judges of the amount and reasonableness of their compensation. . . . In the language commonly found in deposit agreements, they are fixed 'in the sole and uncontrolled discretion of the committee.' . . . Not infrequently the substantial fees are little more than gratuities. . . . frequently the committee counsel exercises virtually all the functions and powers of the committee."

Sees Plenty of Iniquity
"The size of the lawyers' bill must frequently be astounding to security holders and others. The committee is being charged all that the traffic will bear. It has forsaken the tradition that its members are officers of the court. . . . (this) has been accentuated in case of the financial bar, which has been dominant in reorganizations."

Getting down to the second section, on "Inside Groups and Their Techniques," the commission says, "The inside group . . . is in control . . . on the eve of reorganization. It therefore starts with certain definite advantages over any other group. . . . Inside groups have been adept in the use of available techniques . . . in placing impediments in the way of receiverships or bankruptcy actions initiated by unfriendly interests. . . . persons affiliated with the management . . . are appointed as receivers or trustees. . . . the practice is a common one. . . . Control over the indenture trustee benefits the inside group in several ways. . . . Inside groups . . . are equally quick to gain control over protective committees. . . . (their) formation has long been regarded a prerogative of the inside group."

"Bankers responsible for the original distribution of the securities in default commonly profess a 'moral obligation to protect the security holders' in these situations. . . . outside interference is deemed to be poaching on their own preserves. . . . The ability of any group to obtain the support of security holders depends, to a considerable extent, upon its prestige. In this respect the management and bankers are well equipped."

Sets Up Idealistic Program
"Security holders lists have . . . assumed major significance in the reorganization process. A committee having a monopoly of these lists, or control over . . . the sources, is in a highly advantageous position. . . . Sources are largely controlled by the

SEC's Gentlemanly Indignation
The story unfolded by the Commission's report is a deplorable one. Much of the indignation which the Commission expresses only by the most gentlemanly indirection has been paralleled in more vivid language in various parts of the Street. . . . But bankers will be found, excluded abuses should be eliminated. Banker monopoly over security lists should be broken.

A disinterested trustee should be appointed. Acceptance to a reorganization plan should not be a look the right to intervene and to pass on reorganization plans. The trustee should be authorized to collect lists of security and claim holders wherever available. Strict control of protective committees and deposit agreements should be set up.

Culture of Pineapples
Is Revived in Florida
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—Another of Florida's "lost crops" is seeking a comeback.

This time it is pineapples. Production of the fruit once was a major industry in this Southeastern area of the state, but lack of knowledge, a freeze and the Florida boom killed it.

FCA Loans Total
\$4,367,000,000 In
Four-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Since the organization of the Farm Credit Administration in 1933, one of the first major agencies of recovery, loans granted totaled over \$4,367,000,000, W. I. Myers, governor, declared in closing the books after four years of uninterrupted service.

Mr. Myers pointed out that the largest part of the money was loaned through the federal land banks and production credit associations; and said that no such vast sums had ever before been loaned to individual farmers by co-operative credit institutions. Altogether, farmers obtained over 3,000,000 direct loans from the co-operative and emergency agencies under Farm Credit Administration supervision.

Nearly 50 per cent of the money was loaned on individual farm mortgages and slightly more than 40 per cent for crop and livestock production on short-term loans and notes. During the four years, over \$2,177,000,000 was loaned by the 12 federal land banks and the Land Bank Commissioner, representing over 800,000 first and second mortgage loans which were made as the result of applications received from nearly half of all the mortgaged farmers in the country.

Some \$1,239,000,000 was loaned by the federal land banks on first mort-

Principal Marts
Are Closed Today

The principal security and commodity markets of the country are closed today and Monday, Memorial Day. Exceptions are the grain trading section of the Chicago Board of Trade, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the Savannah and Jacksonville naval stores markets, which remain open today as usual.

gage security and the remaining amount by the Land Bank Commissioner on first and second mortgages. The amount of refinancing of farmers' debts is more than twice the total of loans held by the federal land banks in 1933. Mr. Myers said the proportion of all federal land bank loans in good standing had increased from less than 50 per cent in 1933 to more than 87 per cent.

Loans by various institutions under the Farm Credit Administration during the past four years are approximately as follows: Federal land banks, \$1,239,000,000; Land Bank Commissioner, \$918,000,000; production credit associations, \$653,000,000; federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for private financing institutions and farmer co-operatives, \$614,400,000; regional agricultural credit corporations, \$139,000,000; emergency crop loans, \$149,000,000; emergency feed loans in drought areas, \$72,000,000, and banks for co-operatives, \$232,000,000. Some \$18,000,000 of loans originally made from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund was refinanced by the banks for co-operatives.

"Broadly viewed, the Black-Connerly Bill is by no means onerous. Operating costs of industry generally will be little affected if the measure is enacted, and few trades would be forced to change their methods of operation. The chief adverse implication of the proposal is that it might set up a bureaucracy which eventually might attempt to obtain a strong control over prices, competition, and other general business practices.

"Meanwhile, although aggregate industrial activity is continuing to hold at around the best levels of the year, there are signs that a few industries are beginning to feel the effects of a seasonal recession in demand. The cotton textile industry, for example, has been tapering off operations slowly for a number of weeks. There has been a gradual change from a three- to two-shift day, and a few smaller mills have closed down completely. The industry, however, has sufficient orders on hand to prevent more than a slow recession in activity over the next month or more."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Willis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London
In the May issue of Lloyds Bank monthly review Professor Lionel Robbins throws off a suggestion for mitigating the next slump. It is agreed that to avoid a slump we must avoid a boom. British recovery is now at a danger point. The authorities have been blamed for raising interest rates in the past in order to avoid the danger point, but he believes that this would have a totally wrong policy under the conditions then existing. With resources unemployed, it would be depression. If the boom is not to get out of hand there must, he holds, be no more credit expansion; increased investment demand from whatever quarter must be met out of increased savings, or if not, then interest rates must rise in order that demand be restricted to the existing supply of savings.

Although he does not draw the moral himself, his arguments point to the overwhelming importance to the present time for both England, America and many other countries of the discussions now proceeding in London at the Imperial Conference. If we are to escape the crisis which threatens us some few years ahead we must now loosen the economic restrictions which have been adopted in recent years.

Hits Robbins' Proposal

But quite apart from Mr. Robbins' specific Unemployment Fund proposal, there remains his general proposition that governments should accumulate a surplus during times of prosperity so that deficits may be run during depression without increasing the public debt to the consternation of business. So far as I know this is an impossible proposal. For governments are in debt. When they run a surplus, during prosperity, they would decrease their debt; when depression came they might call this unbalanced budget merely the consumption of fat accumulated during prosperity, but the effect would still be to increase the public debt and business men would still lose confidence.

The proposal that governments should accumulate surpluses during prosperity is the opposite of what seems to be permitted conduct for private industry in both England and America. In the latter a direct attack on company surpluses is made by the tax on undistributed company profits. It was deliberately claimed for that tax that it would make it difficult for corporations to accumulate surpluses; the surplus was something immoral, evidence of past greed. And in non-moral grounds it was urged that the accumulation of a surplus encouraged over-investment and prepared the ground for a slump. Apparently the only proper conduct is for corporations to distribute all their net earnings, and when in need of fresh capital to apply to the saving public.

In England there is no discrimination as such against surpluses, but the corporation income tax has been described as a tax on undistributed profits. The company is required to pay 25 per cent tax on net profits. On that part of profits distributed as income the company is taxed as on collecting source on behalf of the shareholders; if individual shareholders can show that their total income does not justify payment of so much tax as has been deducted as their dividends they may claim a refund. But on the undistributed profits retained by the company the full standard tax applies. And the new tax on growth of company profits may discourage accumulation of a surplus out of profits by young and growing companies who traditionally obtain fresh capital out of earnings.

To argue that it is proper for governments to do what companies should not do (quite apart from the reasonableness or otherwise of this second proposition) is evidence not of inconsistency but of realization that governments are not business organizations. To that extent British companies are more informed than American, since the American Government is still trying to build up a reserve against social security obligations, which reserve it proposes to invest in its own debt.

The Conditioning of Textiles

in the light of new principles and processes, assumes a most important part in the economics of New England's great industry.

Recent installations for some of our outstanding mills have resulted in startling savings and improved quality of products.

Full information upon request. Inspection of installations in operation may be arranged by appointment.

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Boston

Business Viewed
As Unaffected By
Labor Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Administration's proposed wage and hour legislation is comparatively mild and it is not expected to have an important effect on sentiment or industrial operations, says Standard Statistics in a recent survey.

There are few industries, continues the report, that do not already meet the requirements as to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor which are likely to be adopted. Elimination of child labor likewise would impose no hardships on industry generally, and socially is to be desired.

"Probably the only industry," continues the report, "which would be affected to any marked degree is textiles. Even in this trade many companies are still adhering to the NRA standards, and general working conditions are on a considerably higher plane than they were several years ago."

"Broadly viewed, the Black-Connerly Bill is by no means onerous. Operating costs of industry generally will be little affected if the measure is enacted, and few trades would be forced to change their methods of operation. The chief adverse implication of the proposal is that it might set up a bureaucracy which eventually might attempt to obtain a strong control over prices, competition, and other general business practices.

"Meanwhile, although aggregate industrial activity is continuing to hold at around the best levels of the year, there are signs that a few industries are beginning to feel the effects of a seasonal recession in demand. The cotton textile industry, for example, has been tapering off operations slowly for a number of weeks. There has been a gradual change from a three- to two-shift day, and a few smaller mills have closed down completely. The industry, however, has sufficient orders on hand to prevent more than a slow recession in activity over the next month or more."

New Financing
At a Low Level

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing this week remained at a low level, with underwriters hesitating to offer issues in the present quiet state of the bond market.

A survey by Poor's Publishing Company indicated offering of 27 issues, totaling \$17,453,718, compared with 22 issues aggregating \$14,916,000 the preceding week and 43 issues of \$82,732,468 a year ago.

Details follow:

	May 27	Prev. week	Year ago
Total	\$17,453,718	\$14,916,000	\$82,732,468
Municipal	\$9,821,211	\$7,885,000	\$7,169,368
Industrial	\$5,000,000	\$1,550,000	
Government	\$2,632,507	\$5,481,000	\$1,803,000
Stock	2,071,507	3,068,000	10,432,100
Warren Institute		1,022,000	9,000,000
Railroad			22,727,000

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52 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 1

Contribution to World Peace Goal of Virginia Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., May 29.—With a new desire for more stable world peace based on economic, political and military demobilization, the Institute of Public Affairs has held its eleventh summer session to world subjects in the hope of assisting the desire for peace to find expression in the concrete and the will to live many of the still-threatening obstacles.

Four ambassadors, two ministers and a score of leading experts, both foreign and American, in various international fields, have accepted invitations to attend the session which will take place here at the University of Virginia from July 4 to 17. The emphasis on world affairs is a new departure for the institute. It has been decided upon at a time when preoccupation with peace possibilities is greater than at any time in recent years and when any gathering of thinkers from many nations may make a real contribution to the search for peace.

Ambassadors Head Cast
The four ambassadors, all accredited from foreign countries to the United States, who head the list of prominent men already scheduled to attend the session are Alexander Tronoffsky from Russia, Dr. Fernando de Los Rios from Spain, Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera from Mexico and Dr. Pedro Natividad from Cuba.

Prominent officials will represent El Salvador, Dominica and Ecuador at the deliberations on Pan-American problems which, with the aid of the Cuban and Mexican ambassadors, will cover this field extensively.

Besides the Russian and Spanish points of view, Europe's differing attitudes and conceptions will be expressed by Dr. Luigi Villari, a semi-

official spokesman for Italy, Sir Herbert Ames, former financial director of the League of Nations secretariat, who will represent the doctrine of collective security as expressed by the League, and Dr. Wolfgang Hallgarten, German exile. Invitations which would round out the representation of Europe have been extended, but not yet accepted.

Neutrality Discussion
America's controversial neutrality policy will be debated by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, one of the authors of the neutrality law, and Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association.

The session will be opened with an address by R. Walton Moore, counsel of the United States Department of State. Summer Welles, Under Secretary of State, will appear later on the program as a commentator on America's contribution toward world peace.

Other government representatives will include at least four officials of the Social Security Board.

Americans who will discuss and debate on international peace will include Maj. Gen. Smedley D. Butler, United States Marine Corps, retired; Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Senator James Pope (D) of Idaho, Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, treasurer of the League of Nations Association, Felix Morley, editor of the Washington Post, and Dr. Arthur C. Dunning, Call, Secretary of the American Peace Society.

Dr. Robert McElroy, professor of American history at Oxford University, will conduct a conference on essential conditions for international peace.

Dr. Charles G. Maphis, director of the institute, is hoping to make of the session the outstanding peace forum of the year.

Car Shows Grade Of Six P.C. Easy; Road-Saving Seen
NEW YORK, May 29 (AP)—Redesign in motor highway grades to save perhaps one hundred million dollars on future roads is seen in an experiment announced today showing that a car can virtually no more gasoline climbing a grade of six per cent than on the level.

The test was made by John A. Oakley, department of civil engineering, Columbia University. The results were published in the June issue of Civil Engineering, an official publication of the American society of Civil Engineers.

On a six per cent grade a mile long, an upslope steeper than engineers have believed favorable, Mr. Oakley found that a heavy car used only 42 thousandths of a gallon of gasoline more than on the level. Engineers have sought to eliminate grades of this kind also for safety in going down. But Mr. Oakley found that "the typical, modern, heavy car can travel down grades as steep as seven per cent at 40 miles an hour without use of brakes."

"Civil engineers," the report states, "have been misled by the old tests, which have led them to believe that a car could not climb a grade of six per cent, or even less, without discarding, with large savings in highway expenditure resulting."

Special Crime Study Urged on LaGuardia
NEW YORK, May 29—Immediate appointment of a special commission to study the vice and crime situation in New York City as revealed in testimony adduced by the Thomas E. Dewey racket investigation and the Hiram C. Todd inquiry into Kings County enforcement procedure was urged on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia by the City Affairs Committee May 24.

Legislation for drastic reorganization of the city's criminal courts and prosecuting agencies, including the establishment of a permanent municipal bureau of investigation that would wipe out the lines of the five counties within its borders and permit centralized action against organized crime, are the ends sought by the committee. The report is the outcome of the commission's own reiterated plea for co-ordination.

The city affairs body has been a leading force in the series of city investigations that culminated in the installation of the LaGuardia majority in this preserve of Tammany Hall four years ago and in the subsequent effort to lift from the city the \$100,000,000 grip of the underworld gang combination.

Recalling that the Dewey and Todd prosecutions were undertaken "at enormous additional expense to the city" to do the work "the politically controlled district attorneys of New York and Kings counties are appointed to do," the committee holds that disclosures by the special prosecutors had made the "inadequacy" of the regular district attorneys "obvious." Therefore, it declares, the time is ripe to forward the Mayor's suggestions with the appointment of a commission to study the record and present reforms to the next Legislature.

Such procedure, its letter to the Mayor adds, would not conflict with the purpose and program of the Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime in New York before which Mayor LaGuardia recently laid his recommendations for a city-wide and permanent municipal crime-prevention bureau with centralized court and prosecution procedure.

Mexican Tribunal Limits Own Power In Land Disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A recent decision rendered by the Mexican Supreme Court places the jurisdiction of all agrarian matters in the hands of the Agrarian Department of the Government. The Supreme Court has no authority over such matters, it ruled, since the questions of land distribution, which are the chief problems involved, are of social, rather than constitutional, character.

The policy of land division is one of the basic tenets of Mexico's revolutionary government and is far-reaching in scope, since it has effected the partitioning of many great estates into small farms for peasants.

Two British Farms Divided
One of the most notable examples of this practice was the division of 27,000 acres of irrigated land and 12,000 acres of cultivable land in the Laguna cotton district, belonging to two large British firms, into farms for 26,700 peasants. This was effected in October and November, 1936.

By the recent ruling the Supreme Court has placed great power in the hands of the Agrarian Department. Neither the agrarian authorities nor the farmers petitioning for lands have any legal obstacle in carrying out such a division, the court ruled.

No Appeal Remains
The Mexican Constitution gives the agrarian authorities full power to administer the land, to the best of its abilities, and for the social benefit of the community. These authorities, alone can decide the quantity and quality of the land given to petitioners and from their decisions there is no legal appeal.

The decision was handed down in the case of a group of farmers from the State of Zacatecas who protested a reduction in the acreage given to them. The now defunct National Agrarian Commission granted the farmers 30 hectares (24.7 acres) each, which the present Agrarian Department later reduced to eight hectares (2.47 acres). When the farmers appealed to have the larger parcel of land given them the court denied that it had any jurisdiction in the matter.

Club Seeks Stop On Speed Escort
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, May 29—Abolishment of motor police escorts, which speed past red lights, with sirens screaming, was asked in a recent message to Mayor S. Davis Wilson from F. E. Ballantyne, general manager of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia.

"The use of police escorts, with excessive speed is extremely dangerous, hazardous and confusing, and is diametrically opposed to the motive and purpose of street and highway safety promotion," said the message.

Furthermore, in most cases, the guests being escorted are more annoyed, embarrassed and frightened than pleased. We earnestly urge you in the interest of safety and convenience to pedestrians and motorists, to instruct the police department to abolish all such speed escorts."

Civil Restrictions Irk Puerto Ricans
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 29—Suppression of civil liberties in Puerto Rico is responsible for nationalist disturbances there, according to a report by Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, made public here today. Mr. Hays has just returned to New York after having held hearings in Ponce, where he went as head of an unofficial commission to inquire into conditions obtaining on the island.

The committee, Mr. Hays said, found that the people of the island had been denied the right to hold parades and demonstrations on subjects that interested them, like Puerto Rican independence, the attitude of Gov. Blanton Winship and the conviction of Nationalist Party leaders for conspiring to overthrow the government of Puerto Rico had passed regulations under which teachers who took part in these activities might be penalized or lose their positions, and that these regulations were "for the purpose of curbing civil liberty."

It held that such restrictions should be withdrawn, and urged Governor Winship to make a public announcement that "hereafter the right of the people to civil liberties shall be recognized."

Other members of the committee were Mariano Acosta Velarde, president of the Puerto Rican Bar Association; Manuel Diaz Garcia, president of the medical association, and Lorenzo Pinedo, president of the teachers' association.

The union has announced it would establish a branch in Puerto Rico.

Lehman Signs Measure Bolstering Old-Age Law
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y., May 29—With his signature now attached to 682 of the 1000 bills passed by the 1937 Legislature, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday approved a measure making the provisions of the New York Old Age Assistance Act conform to the federal law and strengthening its terms.

Two labor bills that now have the Governor's veto and signature, respectively, concern women workers. One he refused to sign, as running "definitely counter to the social requirements of today," would permit girls more than 18 years of age to work a 12-hour day and 68-hour week in the grape industry between Sept. 15 and Nov. 15. The approved bill will permit such employees to work 10-hour day and 60-hour week in sauerkraut canneries between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1.

Finland Again Ready to Meet June Installment on War Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 29—Little, Finland, which has benefited in trade and tourist traffic from the publicity it has received as the only nation to keep up regular payments on its war debt to the United States, jumped the gun this time and announced before the notice was sent out it would meet the next payment.

Summer Welles, acting Secretary of State, revealed today that he signed last night the notices which automatically go to all debtors, regardless of the abandonment of payments by Finland. He was mentioned in the United States does not know officially whether payments will be made until the notices have been received by the debtors. But Finland has already informed the State Department that, as usual, it will meet its semi-annual installment of \$231,315.50 when it falls due on June 15.

As the date draws near there are the usual stirring of rumors that some other nations would like to reopen the question and bring about a new settlement at lower rates. Mr. Welles was mentioned to Norman Davis, U. S. Ambassador at large during his recent conversation.

Rails of Future With High Speeds Seen by Expert
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO—Envisioning railways of the future with heavy, well-drained roads and tracks, perfectly straight and level, L. K. Silcox, vice-president of the New York Air Brake Company, in a recent address here before the Toronto Railway Club, expressed the belief that if perfect train control and perfect signals, railway trains could be run continuously at 120 miles an hour. A system of automatic cab signals which would bring the train to a halt without the engineer even touching the throttle would be needed, as well as 100 per cent safeguarding of level crossings. All of these requirements could be met, but only with unlimited capital, he added.

The railway management recognizes its responsibility in complying with all reasonable demands of the public, Mr. Silcox continued, and within a certain limit, any speed is practicable for which the public is willing to pay. When travelers, for example, are willing to pay for a 12-hour ride between New York and Chicago, they will find as high a degree of safety as during the present 16½ hours.

He suggested the possibility of raising the average running speeds of fast Canadian express trains from 50 and 60 miles an hour to 120 miles an hour, adding that the roadbed on trunk lines of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific systems have been improved to the point where trains are safer at 80 miles an hour than heretofore at 60.

Publicity Sought In City Finances
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, May 29—Before any new taxes are imposed on the citizens of Philadelphia to meet the deficit which is piling up, a complete and thorough audit of the city's finances should be made, the Committee of Seventy declared in recent letters to Mayor S. Davis Wilson.

According to the City Solicitor's department the city's deficit at the end of 1937 will be approximately \$28,000,000. Percy Clark, chairman of the committee, said: "We do not believe that the attempts to evade sinking fund requirements, or the spreading of the accumulated deficit over a period of years, or present-day budgeting, will solve this problem."

"It may be necessary to raise additional funds in the form of new taxation. We do not believe that these additional funds can be raised by an increase in the taxes on the residents of the city," he said. "The citizens should be provided with information as to the necessary amount of revenue which would be required in order to place the city in a sound condition, and from what source it could be raised."

Museum Planning Five Expeditions
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, May 29—The Museum of Natural History is today preparing to send out five expeditions, four of which will be to foreign countries, to add to its collection specimens of vanishing animals, it was announced by F. Truette Davidson, president of the museum yesterday.

The first of these expeditions will leave next Monday for the Swiss Alps. It will be in charge of George C. Goodwin, assistant curator of mammals, and will go directly to Edmonton, Alberta, and thence to its destination by power launch and airplane.

James C. Dillon, also of the museum staff, will lead the second expedition, which will collect large and small mammals in British Columbia this summer.

T. Donald Carter of the Museum's scientific staff will head the third expedition, sponsored by Arthur S. Vernaly, of Norman Rhodes, of November. He will be accompanied by Mr. Vernaly and Dr. Harold E. Anthony, curator of mammals.

The fourth expedition will be to Burma to collect animal specimens, birds and plants. The fifth will collect native specimens for the Museum's projected hall of American mammals.

Disaster Loans Extended
WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed yesterday a bill to extend the lending authority of the Disaster Loan Corporation to apply to 1938 loans. Previously it applied only to 1937 disasters.

General Classified

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Attractive beach building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, etc. and lawns optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services. \$225.00 week. Write Brewster Mass.

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BOSTON—Two furnished apartments, each with 1 1/2 bedrooms, bath, kitchen, and living room. Rent \$15.00 per month. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10¢ a line for one or two insertions, 20¢ a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 40¢ a line for six or more consecutive days. Minimum order four lines. (An insertion is defined as one day's publication.) Advertisers are requested to send their copy to the office of the editor, 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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Rugs, Carpets, Upholstery, etc. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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"Come to Royal Farm for summer! You are looking for a quiet place to rest; modern kitchen, lovely lake and hills; modern improvements, comfortable beds, good spring water. Write Mrs. HENRY G. ROY, 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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PROSPECT HARBOR, MAINE—One hour ride from Bar Harbor; 8-room furnished cottage, 2 acres land, near ocean, hill, good view, etc. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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PROSPECT HARBOR, MAINE—One hour ride from Bar Harbor; 8-room furnished cottage, 2 acres land, near ocean, hill, good view, etc. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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92 Main Street, Nahant, N. H. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
A COOK of experience, willing to be with a family, for a quiet place to rest; modern kitchen, lovely lake and hills; modern improvements, comfortable beds, good spring water. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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MELROSE, MASS.—House, 8 rooms and bath, modern kitchen, steam heat, etc. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

HOUSES TO LET
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A HOME complete service offered, packing, moving, storage, etc. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

PIANO TUNING
STONEY B. DUBBER, Graduate of Pettus Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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United States and Canada

SUMMER BOARD
COLONIAL FARMHOUSE on Lake Champlain, Vermont; rest, quiet and good food; ideal climate; adults only. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

SUMMER HOMES
FOR SALE or rent, East Coast, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.—Desirable location; ideal home for a summer vacation; always cool; 10 bedrooms, living, dining, breakfast room, bath; two porches; garage; pine trees, near beach; view, ocean. \$1000.00. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

CHOCORUA, N. H.
To let, comfortable summer home, attractively furnished; 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 porches, garage, etc. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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Beautiful Dutch Colonial home, large freeport, 2-car garage, screened piazza where you can sit and enjoy the view. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

ALABAMA
BIRMINGHAM—For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 3-2531. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

McCORMACK BROS.
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PHONE 3-6238—531 South 21st Street. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

MOBILE
Roche Home Equipment Co.—256 Dauphin Street. Phone Dexter 423. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

WILMINGTON
Cut Summer Suit Cleaning Costs This Year. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

FLORIDA
CORAL GABLES—CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc. 2012 Ponce de Leon Boulevard. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

JACKSONVILLE
For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 5-3844. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

JACKSONVILLE
For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 5-3844. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

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For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 5-3844. Write to 151 W. 15th St., Boston.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

Now!

A complete Upholstering Department with experienced craftsmen in charge. Furniture, Floor Coverings, Draperies, Radios.



20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala
Quality Foods Right Prices
Free Delivery

"Food That's Different"

RANDOLPH'S FOOD STORE
3550-52 ST. JOHNS AVE.
Hayward Randolph, Owner Tel. 7-8635

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.

Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN

"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"

Authorized Dealer

JOSEPH NEEDHAM

PLUMBING AND HEATING

16 S. Laura Phone 5-0052

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M. - 5 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER

GROCERY STORES

"Where the Best Costs Less"

1753 Northeast Second Avenue

1263 West Flagler Street

1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.

Coral Gables

We sincerely strive to make

"HOME MILK"

One of the best sources of milk supply in

South Florida

MIAMI HOME MILK

PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Owned and operated by local dairy farmers

709 N. W. 10th Terrace Ph. 2-1050

IN MIAMI IT'S

GRALYNN LAUNDRY

PHONE 3-3148

400 N. W. 8th St.

Eleanor's

Women's Smart Apparel—

Millinery

Open All Year

Huntington Building

S. E. 1st St. and 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-1559

RESTAURANT

TROCADERO

108 N. E. FORTIETH STREET

Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista

Catering to Home Folks of Miami

Serving only the best food, prepared with

appreciation and care served to

your liking

IVES

Certified DAIRY

Florida's First

Miami Phone 2-7162

Bert's Grocerteria

INCORPORATED

Coconut Grove's Independent

Food Stores

3440 MAIN HIGHWAY

Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

SHENANDOAH

GROCERERIA, INC.

1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.

The Best to Be Had in Foods

Prompt Delivery Service

Dial 2-3724

BON TON DRY CLEANERS

We Call For and Deliver

Carpets and Rugs Cleaned

We Do Pleating

Plant and Main Office

637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE

Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

MAMMOTH

FOOD STORES

Where Food Prices Are Made

Two Large Beautiful Stores

1463 S. W. 8TH STREET

N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.

3 blocks West First Church of Christ

LEE WADE

'Architect'

1050 Seybold Building

Phone 3-2581

Rose-Franzi's

GOWN SHOP

Finer Frocks for Summer Wear. Pure

Dye Silks—French Batistes

Millinery (Gage)

206 FIRST AVENUE

(In Clyde Court Building)

NEW YORK

PERMANENT WAVE SHOP

Croqueignole \$3.50 up

Oil Wave \$2.00 up

Facials, Manicures

Shampoos, Finger Waves

326 SEYBOLD BLDG. 3rd Floor

Phone 2-0894

Stephens Restaurant

Open

All Summer

A Good Place to Eat

38 W. Flagler Street

(Across from Courthouse)

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH

For APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM Prop.
On the 7th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 7th Street, Miami Beach

ORLANDO

To Us, the
Customer
Is Queen

And your word is our command. We
are proud of our royal family of pa-
trons and hope to merit your con-
tinued favor.

DICKSON-IVES

The Woman's Store

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

ORLANDO

STEAM LAUNDRY

Est. Half Century

Cleaners—Dyers

Laundresses

Orange Ave.
near West Concord
PHONE 3176

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO

FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Ave. and Livingston

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE.

Beautician, Hairdresser

Permanent Waves

Cannot Be Equalled for

Beauty and Permanence

Shop at

Sears

Where Your Dollar Goes Further

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

ORLANDO, FLA.

HEWITT'S

NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables

Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters

117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403

HOME OWNED

Our chapel and service offer every

facility and convenience.

The BAYNARD COMPANY

Funeral Home

Dial 4151

770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS

BROTHERS

for

FASHION

LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK

FARMS DAIRY

Complete

Dairy Service

FOREMOST ICE CREAM

PHONE 4983 TAMPA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Seminole

FURNITURE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

800-008 FLORIDA AVENUE

Tampa, Florida

BUY YOUR

ICE

FROM THE TRUCKS WITH

POLAR OVAL EMBLEM

"Shop at

Sears

and Save"

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

Tampa, Fla.

ESSRIG'S

EXCLUSIFABRICS

608 FRANKLIN STREET

TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR

CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet

Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH

PORT PIERCE and PORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of

Universal Appliances

Lighting Specialists

BURKHARDT'S, Inc.

207 Clematis Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national

advertisers, phone Hamlock 0671

8 A. M. - 11 A. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

Goodrich
Silvertown
Stores

Tires - Gas - Lubrication

Peachtree at Baker 147 S. Main St.

East Point

You'll Enjoy Trading at

MYERS-DICKSON

Furniture Company

154 Whitehall, S. W.

Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

THE HAMMOND

Electric

FOR CHURCH OR HOME

Installations from \$1250 up

CABLE PIANO COMPANY

235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATILLO

INSURANCE AGENCY

Since 1866—Insurance Only

Fire — Automobile

Burglary — Casualty — Bonds

Walnut 2-34-5 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

LITHOGRAPHING

PRINTING

PHONE WALNUT 5738

JOHN H. HARLAND CO.

OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

J.P. ALLEN & CO.

The Store at Woman's Ward

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY

May's

REMOCK 5300

An Institution of 30 Years Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

ATLANTA, GA.

SWP

HOUSE PAINT

A Proven Paint for

millions of homes.

WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS—VARNISHES—LACQUERS—ENAMELS

20 Broad N. W. 5780

Hubbard Printing Co.

GOOD PRINTING

29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957

LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

For information regarding local and national

advertisers, phone 531

8:10-10 A. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dixie Dairies

Dairy Products

Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

WILLIAMS

JEWELRY COMPANY

Jewelers

and Silversmiths

451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

MULBERRY MARKET

"Everything Good to Eat"

Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry

Groceries - Produce

Prompt Delivery

Tels. 4181-4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

Macon Shoeb

"The Store Where Quality Counts"

McCallum Hosiery

Matrix Shoes for Ladies

Florsheim for Ladies and Men

S.L. ORR

COMPANY

JEWELERS

Hotel Dempsey Building

Nutting Floral Co.

Flowers for All Occasions

Phone 1776 171 Cotton Ave.

SAVANNAH

We Specialize in

Personality Permanents

Shampoo and Finger Waving, Hair

Cutting and Manicures by Master

Operators

Purcell Beauty Shop

136 Whitaker and SAVANNAH BEACH

Dial 5632

JOE GARDNER

Next to Bijou

DRESS FABRICS

BUTTERICK PATTERNS

DRESSMAKING

MAINE

AUBURN

Sales and Service

AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BURPEE'S

Garden, Lawn and Flower Seeds

E. V. McCrelles Co.

Authorized Agents

158 Turner St. Tel. 1071-1

MAINE

LEWISTON

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE
HEATING OILS

Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oil

Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils

FRED C. MCKENNEY

COLLEGE and BARATTUS STS. Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

Arch Preserver—Red Cross

Shoes for Women

110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national

advertisers, phone 3-5547

9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A DEPENDABLE WATCH

Gives Constant Satisfaction

We sell only watches of

proved and guaranteed

reliability

Carter Brothers Co.

Jewelers

121 CONGRESS ST. PORTLAND, ME.

"Maytime"

Cotton Frocks

In two cotton shops you'll find an unusu-

ally fine variety of crisp new cotton dresses

ONTARIO
HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone BAKER 3320 Daily.
 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Slimmer Lovelier Figures . . .
"Luralace"
 Foundation Garments by Carter

Beautiful garments, made of elastic lace in exquisite designs, yet unbelievably strong and controlling in spite of their fragile appearance.

Girdles, strengthened with fine coutil fronts . . . \$5
 All-in-ones, a corsetette with lovely lace bra top . . . \$5 to \$7.95
The G. W. Robinson Co.
 LTD.

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone FAIRMONT 218 7 A. M. - 5 P. M. daily.
 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution


Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also
 Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
 We Aim to Be Worthy
 PLANTS LOCATED AT
 London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
 Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
 Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
 Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
 North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions
 For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
 202 Dundas . . . Met. 7111
 613 Dundas . . . Fair 970
 729 Richmond . . . Met. 167
 77 Wharfedale . . . Met. 4568

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

HOME FURNISHERS
 For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario
 228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 117

Geo. C. Logan & Sons

FUNERAL HOME
 Our Modern Chapel is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
 Moderate Prices
 Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service
 All fast work finished.
 Shirts with This Service 10c each.
 487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
 ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

"SUPERTEST"

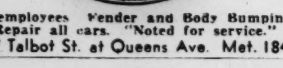
TRADE MARK
 Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you quick results and costs less.
 Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.

CUMMING

The Clothier
SPRING STYLE PARADE
 Showing the Smartest in Clothing.
 Furnishings and Hats
 For men and young men. Prices to please
 248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 2332
 Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION
Smallman & Ingram

Limited
 "Western Ontario's Big Department Store"
Middlesex Motors Ltd.


OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
 invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa "city" newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

HARVEY H. HYDE

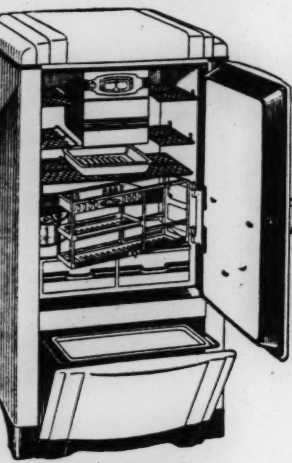
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
 610 Somerset St. 831 BANK ST.
 Sherwood 97 C. 485. 489. 490

Send it to the Laundry
 "Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry."

ONTARIO
TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone HY 7298 9:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Before You Buy See the New Stewart-Warner



Special Easy Terms
Craig Electric
 850 BATHURST ST. L.A. 9077
 Edison Mazda Bulbs
 All Electrical Appliances
 Wiring—Maintenance—Repairs

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
 Butter
 Ice Cream
 Eggs
 Midway 3541

"Revitalized" Drycleaning

Much more than just drycleaning, as you will see when your garments are returned delightfully refreshed to smart newness. Absolutely odorless. Fine hand pressing completes an immaculate cleaning service.
 LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS and DRY CLEANERS

Miss Puritan Says:
 Why not have my routine call for my laundry and drycleaning?
 Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE
Bruce McKinnon
 — Ready to Wear —
 Specializing in Larger Sizes
 27 BLOOR STREET WEST, TORONTO
 KINGDALE 9870

DOAN

COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
 Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
 LL. 3131
 HOWARD 2115 HOWARD 2116

Hunter's Groceteria

2080 QUEEN STREET E.
 COMPETITIVE PRICES FREE DELIVERY

Arthur W. Miles

Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
 30 St. Clair Ave. West
 Phones HYland 4938, HYland 5915
ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"
Ellen Bradley's Grill
 1 ADELAIDE EAST
 Good Food, Well Cooked,
 Nicely Served
 (WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)
 Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS
SHOE STORE Ltd.
 106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

FELKER BROS.

Dyeing, Cleaning, Pressing
 Repairing and Alterations
 "SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
 2911 DUNDAS ST. W. Ph. LY. 2167

The Stoodleigh

CAFETERIAS
 RESTAURANTS
 SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
 Use the Phone—We Deliver

WINDSOR

MILLINERY
 Summer Hats, Straws, Fur Fels.
 Exquisitely Styled and Reasonably Priced
 MISS A. BRYDEN
 MRS. E. MCMURDIE
 Blouses and Lingerie
 1315 WYANDOTTE ST. E., Corner Hall

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

QUEBEC
MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone WILSON 3634 7 A. M. - 5 P. M. Daily
 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED



Togs for Sun and Fun . . . in the BEACH CLUB

Play suits, sun suits, beach suits and swim suits . . . and the colourful accessories that go with them. The "Beach Club" opens with a splash . . . smarter, more inviting than ever.

Simpson's

FOURTH FLOOR
DEPENDABLE FUR STORAGE
 Telephone . . . FRONTENAC 3731

Dechaux

Frères Limités
 2142 BEAURIVILLE, MONTREAL
 BRANCH 723 St. Catherine Street East

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
 Chocolate Drink
 Eggs
 DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
 Groceries
 Fruits, Vegetables
 Use the Phone—We Deliver

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal

COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS

SHOE STORES LIMITED
 1111 St. Catherine West
 FOOTWEAR
 Moderately Priced
 from \$3.00 to \$7.50
 HOSIERY—60c and 75c

A Complete Department Store

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

SILVER FOXES

Priced Very Reasonably
 Also Spring Capes and Swagger Coats
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
 Manufacturing Furriers
 Lancaster 2029 1103 Phillips Square
 Convenient Terms Arranged
ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

Makers of BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION loaf.

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
 Phone 93196
 and
 Our driver will call gladly

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
 Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
 PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

When You Purchase Goods

Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

MANICURING
 PARIS—Experienced manicure speaks English. visits clients afternoon; moderate terms.
 Madame MILON, 119 rue Broca, Tel. Par. 30-15

PATENT ATTORNEYS
 J. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
 Chartered Patent Agents
 29 Southview Building
 LONDON W. C. 2 ENGLAND
 British and Foreign Patents
 Trademark, Marks and Designs

Europe
DENMARK

COPENHAGEN
 DECORATION, HOUSEPAINTING
 SIGNBOARDS
GEORG TALMER
 Kronprinsesse Sofies Vej 2 Telf. Godt. 8315

SWEDEN
STOCKHOLM
PERSSENS Garn

Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
 Shops in Stockholm
 Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
 Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlavagnavägen 10
 29 Malmslädergatan
 Baltagatan 32
 in Göteborg V. Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Mattbörna

WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM
 IN
 CARPETS CURTAINS
 TAPESTRIES
 KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 50
 STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

BOOKS—MAGAZINES

STATIONERY
BIBLIOTHEKSBOKHANDELN
 Biblioteksgatan 12
 Gentlemen's
 Clothing
 Gentlemen's
 Equipment
 Hamngatan 5a
 Just goods of quality

SWITZERLAND
BERNE

Restful sleep in the centre of the city. Comfortable rooms from 12 to 240 francs. Heating and service included. Excellent cuisine. Restaurant. Excellent. Alkoholfreie Restaurant. Zeughausgasse 12
MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
 Berne Zürich
 The House for Carpets and Linoleum
 ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
 Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
 Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

GELTERKINDEN, nr. Basel

CARL HECKENDORN
 Watchmaker,
 Jeweller, Optician
 DORFFPLATZ TEL. 71.143

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone GENEVA 28.465 9:30 A. M. - 12:30 P. M.
 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ed. FREY

4, rue du Rhône
 Articles de Toilette
 Produits de Beauté
 Private School for Cutting-Out, Needlework, and Sewing.
 Theoretical and practical training in cutting patterns, designing, lingerie, machine embroidery. 3, 6 and 12 month courses. Study of German. Best references. Principal Frau Häfiker, Spitalackerstr. 62, Berne.
GEORG JENSEN'S SILVER
 Same Prices as in Copenhagen
 Sole Agent: HENRI ROZELAR
 Jeweller Watchmaker
 PLACE DU MOLARD 1

BADAN

HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
 28/32 Rue de la Confédération
 ROUTE LA TOILETTE FÉMININE
 Foundress: "Drapery Store"

FIALA & CIE

23, Rue du Rhône Tel. 42.177
 Interior Decoration
 Curtains—Furniture—Carpets
 Boucherie G. Burnier
 Boulevard des Philosophes 12
 Viande de premier choix
 (Butcher) Tel. 46.862
 Chapellerie des Lions
 6 Rue du Rhône
 Vente exclusive des
 Chapeaux Manteaux
 Chemises
 (HATTERS)

MONTREUX

Mrs. E. ZIMMERMANN
 Corset Specialist
 Grand Rue 8 Tel. 62.282

MÜRREN

Magasin M. GERTSCH
 All Kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH
 Bahnhofplatz 9 Zurich 1.
H. RUEGG-PERRY &
 The House for Carpets
 Linoleum, Oriental Carpets
 Travelling Rugs

bliss & co.
 elegant hats
 Bahnhofstrasse 61 Zurich 1. Tel. 24.822
 Knitted Dresses for town and sports wear, handknitted Blouses and jumpers, Scarves—Latest Styles
 Condolerei Erfrischungsraum

FRIEDEL GRAMM

Qualified Music Teacher,
 State Diploma
 Piano Lessons
 for Children and Adults
 Goetzstrasse 10, Zurich 6. Tel. 61.970

F. Willy Schurter

Bahnhofstrasse 16—Tel. 31.929—Centralhof 16
 Spezialität: Marzipan und ff. Bonbons (Sweets)

Albert Morf

Kaypergasse 16—Tel. 31.929—Centralhof 16
 Spezialität: Marzipan und ff. Bonbons (Sweets)

M. Schnieper

AUGUSTINERGASSE 42 Tel. 35.331
 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Quality Underwear, Hosiery, Ties, etc.
 Gust. Müller's Erben
 POSTSTRASSE 8
 Schöne Auswahl in Strümpfen
 MERCERIE (HABERDASHERY)

Union of South Africa
CAPE TOWN
ATTWELL'S

Bread and Cakes
 are of the highest quality
 Daily delivery from Simonstown to Cape Town
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
 Searle Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL
 At your service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
 Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites.
 209 PINE STREET Phone 20521

When Buying Flowers Try HOWDENS

(Manageress—Miss Molly Mills)
 Florists—NURSERYMEN—SEEDSMEN
 Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations
 Distinctive Quality and Service
 353 WEST ST. Phone 33321
 Residence 48871

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.

Noted for Fish, Poultry and Provisions
 Home-made Pickles a Speciality.
 6-8 Commercial Road Phone 22493 (Opposite Borough Market)

EAST LONDON
TIDDY BROS.

94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality For Value
Cleghorn
 400 CAFE TOWN (PORT ELIZABETH)
 Everything for Ladies', Children's and Men's Wear
 Eloff, Kerk and Von Brandis Streets
 JOHANNESBURG
Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
 Wedding and Birthday Cakes
 Our Speciality
 Ask for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List
 16 Pritchard St. 62 Kerk St. 17 Leveard St. P. O. Box 554
VIRGINIA MILK FARMS
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
 Croydon Mansions, Wanderer St., Johannesburg
 Telephone 22-4552
 Awarded 1st "Certificate of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
 High Grade MILK, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

Figaro

LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
 Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
 Proprietors: G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
 1st Floor, Hepworth's Bldg. 70 Pritchard Street

THE NEEDLECRAFT and TRANSFER STORE

18 Old Arcade
 Market Street Johannesburg
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
 Monitor advertisers are glad to show even the smallest purchase that comes to them by their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts on helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
 (Continued)
The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co.
 (Estab. 1892)
 Grocers and Provision Merchants
 71, Pritchard St., Johannesburg

ADIE & CO.
 Ladies' Outfitters
 Specializing in Outfits
 CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

Australia
NEW SOUTH WALES
GOULBURN

150 Auburn Street Goulburn, N. S. W. Australia
 Phone: Goulburn 713
 Distinctive Smart Quality Value

PARRAMATTA

For all Trades The Farm & Home
Spoons Service Stores
 150 Auburn Street Goulburn, N. S. W. Australia
 Phone: Goulburn 713
 Distinctive Smart Quality Value

McEWANS, Ltd.

HIGH CLASS GROCERS
 41 George Street, Parramatta
 GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
 Phone N. W. 9729

NEW SOUTH WALES
SYDNEY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone BW. 5074 9 A. M. - 5 P. M. daily.
 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
 For Every Radio Requirement

FRANK'S

MEN'S WEAR STORE
 Tie and Sox Specialist
 280 GEORGE ST. opp. Margaret St. SYDNEY

MADemoiselle

CLERC Exclusive Designer
 Robes et Manteaux
 St. James Bldg. SYDNEY Tel. MA 2597
 107-9 Elizabeth St.

A. DEGOTARDI

Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
 Rents Faithfully Collected
 124 WILLOUGHBY RD. CROWS NEST
 ALICE WILSON (CAREY) STATION

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.

RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
 For prompt and reliable Laundry Service, Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
 Enquire about our Bachelor Service
 Phone P. 1502

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
 Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations,
Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles,
Art and Comics

Monitor Movie Guide

'Make Way for Tomorrow' Shows
Plight of Impoverished Parents

Annie Laurie (World Pictures)—Quaint charm of this wholesome Scots-made film is enhanced by Will Fyffe's grand performance as the canny, lovable bargee who rights wrongs and sings songs with equal facility. Polly Ward, Vivienne Chatterton, Romilly Lunge, Bruce Seton.—Family.

Café Metropole (20th-Fox)—Rascally headwater in a Paris café forces impoverished American college boy who has paid gambling debts with a bad check to impersonate Russian noble and to seduce some wealthy Americans. Multiple complications are less humorous than characterizations by such accomplished veterans as Adolphe Menjou, Charles Winninger, Gregory Ratoff and Helen Westley. Tryone Power and Loreta Young provide the romance.—Adults and young people.

Call It a Day (Warner Bros.)—Dodie Smith's delightful comedy of English manners gone slightly haywire on the first day of spring has been brought to the screen virtually intact. Hence, it is genuinely entertaining. Olivia de Havilland, Ian Hunter, Frieda Inescort, Roland Young, Bonita Granville, Peggy Wood, Walter Woolf King, Anita Louise.—Family.

Captains Courageous (M.G.M.)—Well-written script changes some details but retains the spirit of Kipling's famous sea tale. Photography is magnificent and the acting throughout of a high order. Spoiled child sails off ocean liner, is picked up by cheerful Portuguese fisherman, who ultimately teaches the youngster fair play. Spencer Tracy, Freddie Bartholomew, Lionel Barrymore, Melvyn Douglas, Mickey Rooney, Charley Grapewin.—Family.

China Passage (RKO)—Not much less outlandish but a little more exciting than most hokum about American soldiers of fortune conveying diamonds from Shanghai to Frisco. Constance Worth, Vinkey Hawkey, Leslie Fenton, Gordon Jones.—Adults and mature young people.

The G. Getter (Warner Bros.)—Charles Winninger as Cappy Rick, the famous Peter B. Kyne character, places innumerable obstacles in the path of George Brent, a disabled naval air officer, whose motto is "It Shall Be Done." The film offers the amusing side of predatory capitalism. Anita Louise, John Eldridge.—Adults and young people.

Them Live (Universal)—Young interne's battle for slum clearance against crooked politicians puts this several pages ahead of that recurrent doctor film. The drama is frequently thought-provoking, although the ending lacks conviction.

Come With Me
To Mexico

Thomas and Charlie

After crossing the bluish Rio Axila, you begin entering the foothills of the Sierra Madre, the climb starting at Matlapa. You will flit for a few minutes with an elevation of 1000 feet, then you will dip back down to 500 feet at Tamazunchale, where your carburetor can catch a breath before tackling the high sierras themselves. Meanwhile, keep an eye peeled for rocks deliberately placed in the center of the winding road. You and I are accustomed to stripes painted in the road; but the highway authorities down around Tamazunchale work on the theory that the road should really be divided—and no fooling! And since your car won't clear many of the rocks, take my advice and don't attempt any straddling. Be patient and wait for an opportune space between them before passing—and then be sure there is another suitable gap so you can dodge back for 100 yards when you meet one of the always over-loaded, rip-roaring, tire-screaming Mexican buses, you had better give the driver all his half of the road and part of yours.

Now we are crossing another curdled blue river, the Rio Mochizuma. (And suppose we agree that from now on we are going to accept that spelling, instead of the "Montezuma" which American writers have tried to foist on the country.) On the other side is the quaint Indian market town, Tamazunchale, which until 1931 had lived its own little prehistoric life. But before you enter the city, slow down on the silvery mountain bridge and look down at those strange canoes tethered at the bank—note that they are hollowed-out logs.

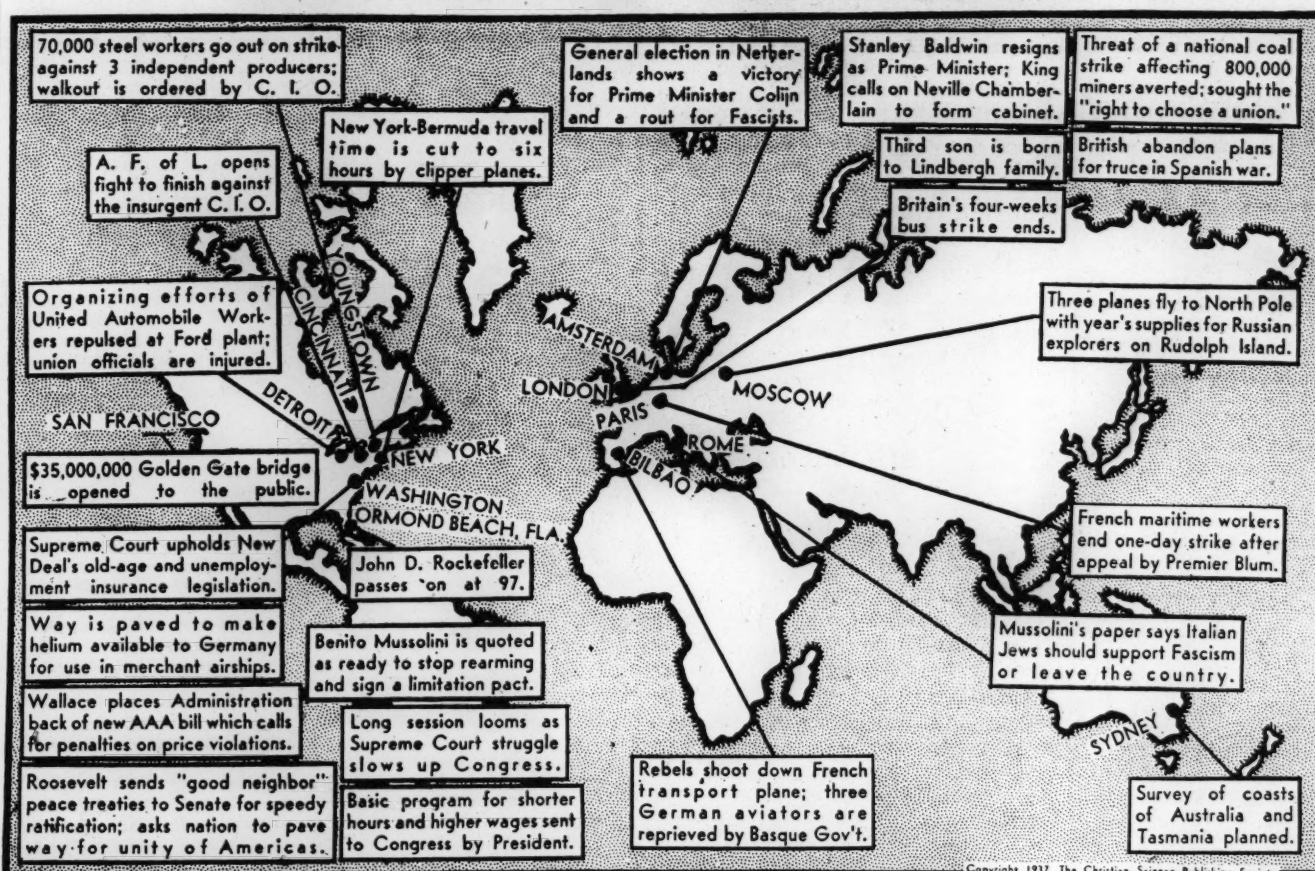
The Indians here, by the way, are Aztecs, and to this point for centuries they have carried or paddled their products for exchange in the stuffy little market stalls.

The highway does not lead through the town proper; but if you don't mind hobbling and splashing your way up the main street, bear to the right and give the town of 3000 some of your time—it is as good as a course in ancient history.

But whether you desire to spend time here or not, you must do it if evening is drawing on, or if there is fog in the mountains. You have come all the way down here to marvel at the colossal and awe-inspiring vistas awaiting you just ahead—a dozen Swissland rolled into one! Even in broad daylight do not proceed unless you can see the tops of the mountains! A few hours here might be worth infinitely more than to go rocketing down a mile precipice, the way cars cost nowadays.—Daily Features Editor.

(To Be Continued)

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue



Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Tie Game

Have two rows of players and give the first player in each row a man's tie. He is to turn to the next player and put the tie on him, tying it in a bow tie or four-in-hand, as decided upon before the game begins. The person upon whom the tie is tied then unties it and ties it on the next player. The side to finish first wins.—Mrs. H. L. K. Colchester, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

'Soapy Sam'

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce who was nicknamed "Soapy Sam," was once asked by a little girl, in the presence of company, "Why does everyone call you Soapy Sam?" Glancing around the room, the bishop replied: "I'll tell you my dear. People call me Soapy Sam because I'm always in hot water, and always come out with my hands clean."

Quotation for Today

OUR grand business is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.—CARLYLE.

In Lighter Vein



"The dangers of this world crisis cannot be exaggerated, and it is gratifying to find you wide awake to the situation."

Highbrow in Hollywood

A distinguished visitor was being shown through the movie studio. In the authors' room the visitor noticed a chap who was seated before a typewriter, his chin cupped in his hands and a blank sheet of paper in the machine.

My! My!

"Yes, my dear," said the gushing lady, "we are going to Paris again this year. It will be our fourth visit. I say to my husband, 'Darling, I say, we are becoming positive Parisites!'"—London Herald.

Never Mind the Bill

Madam: "What is the idea of running the electric stove all the time?" Cook: "I thought you wouldn't mind, seeing as you were going to get a new one next week."

Job Hunting

"Things certainly were tough for me and my wife the past few months," asserted the husband. "Hardly any money and neither of us working. For a while it looked as if I'd have to hustle around for a job."

Secretly and in Order

"When is the next train out of this burg?" "Twelve o'clock, sir." "What? Isn't there one before that?" "No, sir. We never run one before the next."—Montreal Herald.



"Hassim spent his vacation in New York, you know!"

Safety First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Newtonville, Mass.

A boy who resides next to a railroad crossing in a rural section, noticed one snowy night that the bell-signal was not working. Realizing the danger for motorists, he called the railroad company from a neighbor's house, to report the situation.

By nine o'clock that evening the signal-repair men had not arrived. The snow was coming down faster, and the red lights next to the crossing were barely perceptible. Knowing that a regularly scheduled train was due, this boy hurriedly stationed himself at the crossing with a flashlight and a lantern.

As it happened, the repair men arrived in time and fixed the signal before the train passed. No heroic deed was accomplished and no reward given. Yet, a story was started and it soon became a topic of conversation in that vicinity. The neighbor, the repair men from the near-by town, and a grateful motorist, all gave impetus to the tale. This boy is to be graduated from high school soon. Curiously enough, for the first time, the high school principal has been requested to recommend a graduate for a position in the local railroad station. There is little doubt whom he will recommend.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

All-in-all—To be read as one word, with no stress whatever on the "in."

Baal-zephon — Bay-al-zee-foh (first a long, second clipped-short, ee as in feet, o as in fodder; secondary stress on first syllable).

"Colossians (3:4)"—Usually read as Ko-losh'-anz (first o as in obey, second short, a clipped-short) three, four.

Confirm — Kon-furm' (o clipped-short, u as in urn). This word comes to us from the Latin, confirmare, "to strengthen," compounded of cum, "together, wholly," and firmare, "to make firm." Whatever is confirmed, then, is strengthened; there is in the background the thought of establishing, or making firm. For instance, a salesman may wish to have a price on a certain article confirmed by headquarters; when this assurance is received, his order is made firm. A bit of news may have reached an individual, and he wishes to confirm it; when this verification is received, his belief is established.

We use the word in a variety of related senses, chief among them being: "to make firm or firmer; to render valid by formal assent; to ratify; to give new assurance to the truth of; to verify."

Contingent — Kon-tin'-jent (o clipped-short, i short, e clipped-short).

This adjective has its principal use in expressing the sense of "subject to something else, depending upon a preceding event, conditional upon, or touching another situation"—as, "happiness contingent upon service." In this it closely follows its Latin antecedent, contingens, present participle of contingere, "to touch, to relate to" (cum, "together," and tangere, "to touch").

Creator—Pronounce it kre-ay'-ter if you must; but when the word is applied to Deity—and especially when used in public worship—we will continue to recommend that the o in the third syllable be sounded with a decent trace of its circumflex value. Incidentally, we have a letter from the publishers of Webster's which confirms this position.

Delineate—(First and second e's as in create, i short, a long). This word is derived from the Latin delineare, "to sketch in outline," compounded of de, "fully," and lineare, "to mark out"—linea, "line." We use "delineate" in the sense of "to represent by lines; to portray; to picture."

Bible Facts

Prepared for
The Christian Science Monitor
by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Gates of Brass

The writer of Isaiah 45:17, speaking in the name of the Deity, announced to Cyrus the Persian that he would "open before him the two-leaved gates" and "break in pieces the gates of brass," words which apply very naturally to the successful siege which Cyrus was soon to carry out against the city of Babylon, the headquarters of those who were oppressing the children of Israel. Moreover the prophet's specific reference to the "gates of brass" provides clear evidence of the historical accuracy of his description; for the famous Greek historian Herodotus (Book I, Sec. 179) bears witness to the fact that the great city of Babylon had no fewer than a hundred different gates, all of which were made of brass. It was in the year 539 B. C. that Cyrus' armies attacked Babylon, and despite its boasted defenses, the city quickly fell before the onslaught of the Persian forces.

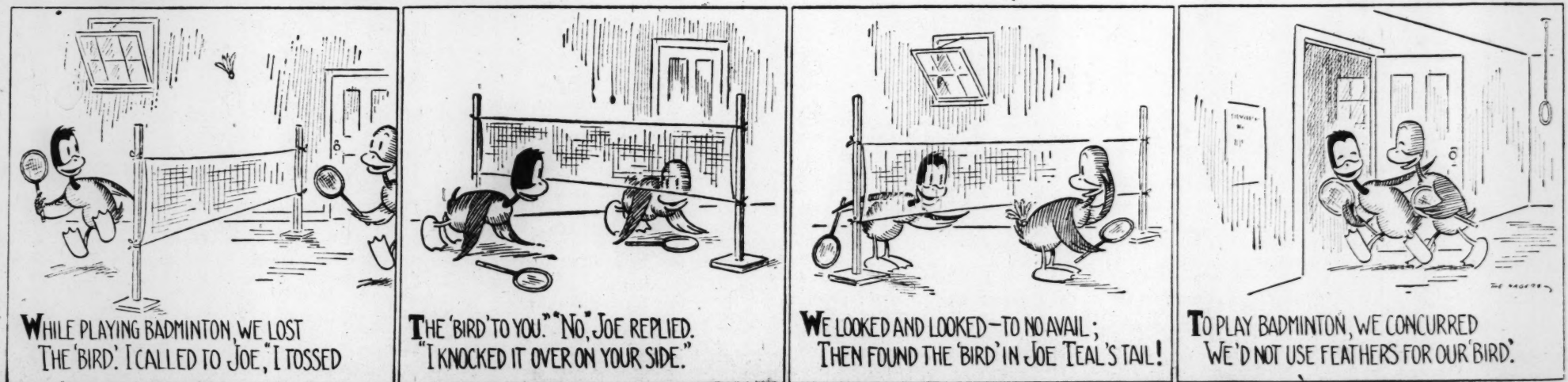
By LE PELLEY

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Vacation Talk



The Adventures of Waddles—The Bird Is Lost

By THE HAGERS



Puzzle Corner

Conducted by PUZZLESMITH

Cryptogram

A hint as to what today's cryptogram deals with is contained in the code letters for the first word.

"PARTIES, BCABEC DFG HO

JKXXKJG KGLA LMA DEFNNCN

—LIANC MIA PFC SARP

OPKCGJN, FGJ LIANC MIA

HPKGT DFGJK DPQCFN LA

SARP BFPLKCN."—URJTC.

Factual Figuring

To the number of cubic inches in a board foot — add the total of the digits in the year in which Amundsen discovered the South Pole — subtract the number representing the term, in numerical order, of Grover Cleveland as President of the U. S. — multiply by the number of parties into which the Republican Party was split in 1912 — and divide by the number of letters in the name of the capital of Utah — What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing LILT to TUNE in 5 moves.

How Many?

If a person buys 65 stamps for \$1.43, how many are 2-cent stamps, and how many are 3-cent stamps?

Correct Terms

Here is another list of correct terms, shared by a George School, Penna., reader. The first classification has been checked by way of example. Try matching the others.

gam	fish
2. master	herone
3. red	walrus
4. hedge	foxes
5. shoal	chicks
6. watch	peacocks
7. fling	oysters
8. clutch	nightingales
9. spat	swals
10. skulk	sandpipers

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. \$1 is paid for each item accepted.

Decorated Switch Plates

A young man who has artistic ability has made many dollars by decorating electric switch plates. He decorates the mirror kind (which he buys at the ten-cent store—single ones 10 cents and double ones 20) painting with enamels a design which might be a bit of landscape—a few tall trees, a bit of mountain scenery or a wee house upon a hill. He also decorates them in conventional designs and with realistic flowers, which are very effective against certain wallpapers.

Often when housewives have seen his samples, they ask him inside to suggest an appropriate design for different rooms. He has made delightful ones for nurseries and children's rooms—those with teddy bears, a few toys scattered about, are popular.

The work is quickly done and his prices enable him to make a fair profit.—D. M. Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Roughly, people can be divided into two classes—those who are your friends and those who bring candid cameras to your parties." Judge.

Factual Figuring: 144 plus 12 (1911), minus 24 (times 2) (Progressives and Conservatives), divided by 12 (Salt Lake City) equals 22.

Letter Changing: LILT, lilt, lime, dime, dine, lute.

How Many? 13 3-cent stamps, and 53 2-cent stamps.

Correct Terms: Gam—walrus; master—heron; red—walrus; hedge—foxes; shoal—chicks; watch—peacocks; fling—oysters; clutch—nightingales; spat—swals; skulk—sandpipers.

Editorials

America Goes Exploring

IT WOULD be easy to make contradictory snap judgments about the program for federal wage and hour regulation put forward in general terms by President Roosevelt and in detailed language by the Black-Connery bill. It would be no trouble to say that the objective of better labor conditions, including the abolition of child labor, is splendid and that the legislative proposals for attaining it are impossible.

Already some commentators are resolving this contradiction by consciously or unconsciously concluding that the objective itself is "impossible." But the people who have followed the "American dream" are not likely to be satisfied with any such answer. They are determined to explore the road. Political agitation and group interests have influenced that determination. But much more is involved.

To an independent observer who tries to look behind present political emotions and let historical perspective unravel today's complexities, the United States appears to have come again to a period of transition and strain, in which dynamic economic and social forces are reshaping the political life of the nation.

The Supreme Court in recent decisions has declared in effect that the development and centralization of economic agencies has necessitated the development and centralization of governmental agencies. Nation-wide organizations of production and distribution, of employers and employees, have produced projects for nation-wide regulation. The court has indicated that within reason such projects will not be blocked as unconstitutional. The issue becomes instead one of wisdom and workability. Thus the responsibility of Congress and President to proceed carefully and prove every step is increased.

The court has not said how much centralization is justified by economic changes. Many close students of the situation believe regional regulation would fit many industries better than either state or national supervision. Nor has the court said that federal regulation of hours and wages could be established without freezing the national economy, injuring consumers and destroying markets. Unless

carefully pursued, the course now marked out would do those things. And indeed the court has declared that federal control cannot be justified if exercised only for the benefit of special groups; it must serve the general welfare.

The court has said that application of the interstate commerce clause to changed conditions need not necessarily destroy the federal system. At the same time it has stood emphatically—and unanimously—against delegation of wide legislative powers to administrative agencies as under NRA. Whether even a remodeled court would permit such delegation as is provided in the Black-Connery bill is extremely doubtful.

The dangers of government by commission are serious, and administrative law is easily abused. Those who complain that the Supreme Court legislates might find under this bill that a board empowered to regulate the industrial and labor affairs of the nation was "legislating" a new economic and political structure for America. We do not believe any board can or should attempt the detailed control and multiple adjustments of the national economy sought under NRA.

But the American people are plainly determined to set up federal standards against the exploitation of labor, child or adult. And it should be recognized that neither legislatures nor courts are equipped to apply such standards. Every modern industrial country has developed administrative boards to perform such functions. Few Americans today would advocate abandonment of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The development of similar agencies to deal with other industries which have grown beyond state powers may take longer to prove than has the regulation of the railroads. The attempt involves greater dangers. Yet the nation has set foot on that path.

This newspaper expects good to come eventually from the effort to "extend the social frontiers" of America. It will participate in the exploratory work, endeavoring to point out pitfalls and set up safe guideposts. As a first step it will publish a series of editorials examining the measures so far offered, particularly the various sections of the Black-Connery bill.

Taxes and Evasions

OF COURSE there will be popular approval for the new Washington drive against "rich tax evaders." Examples given in statements from the White House are well calculated to stir public ire. Almost perfect for the purpose is the instance of the incorporating of a yacht as a means of avoiding income taxes. The incorporation of children is not quite so wrath-rousing, but will serve. These stories, doubtless true, will surely cause an outcry from every honest income taxpayer, and from some who only spend the income taxes.

And of course evaders, rich or not so rich, should be brought to book. The Government has ample means for doing that. It can prosecute them for civil or criminal offenses. It can get the money. The White House story intimates that the mystery of the several hundred million shortage in estimated tax collections will be explained if all the wealthy folk who have been holding out on the Government are made to pay up. We doubt there are so many. But certainly whatever is necessary to make the evaders pay up should be done. We must also doubt whether the threatened congressional investigation would be nearly as effective as court proceedings and a careful tightening of the tax laws.

Of course an investigation would afford a fine opportunity for exposing nefarious rich men. There are undoubtedly as many dishonest rich as poor taxpayers; possibly the percentage of tax evaders runs a bit higher due to greater temptations. And some congressmen would have a fine chance to make a play as guardians of the Treasury and friends of the poor. Also resentments which might be turned to political account can be built up by another congressional show. But the Government knows enough, both as to the identity and the methods of tax evaders, to take effective steps to make collections.

And if the Administration really wants to stop a leak why not go after the tax exemptions, particularly on public bonds?

300,000 Trailers

ATLANTIC CITY'S strict regulation of tourist and trailer camps—a measure so severe that these cabin accommodations and parking spaces are practically forbidden—is merely a measure of self-defense on the part of a city whose chief industry and source of its people's livelihood are its hotels. Other coast resort towns have adopted the same policy. However, a score of cities from Boise, Idaho, to Barrington, R. I., which are not hotel towns have taken steps to prohibit or regulate trailer parking, and there are sound reasons for so doing.

Such camp restrictions do not necessarily imply that occupants of trailers—or caravans, as they are called in England—are not perfectly respectable or that their wheeled homes are unattractive. Many trailers are things of extreme luxury, supplied

with electric refrigeration, lights, and appliances and every modern convenience. These cost their owners a pretty penny and require a considerable outlay for maintenance. But just as there are tourists and "tin can" tourists, the standard of trailerites varies. Some require, and are willing to pay for, service and comparative privacy. Others have no compunctions about parking on the street or on any vacant lot and throwing garbage out the back door.

Trailer camp regulation, it should be pointed out, is not merely for the protection of the community, but for the benefit of the vehicular home owners. San Diego, Calif.; Miami, Fla., and other cities, in establishing restricted camps and forbidding parking elsewhere, have provided individual parking spaces ranging from 360 to 875 square feet, garbage disposal and sanitary equipment, electricity, an adequate supply of pure water and even playgrounds. Moreover, camps are forbidden in residence districts.

Obviously, the growing popularity of the trailer has created a big problem for every community on a main-traveled thoroughfare. Merely forbidding trailer parking in cities won't solve it. Three hundred thousand trailer owners—and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts, to say nothing of their children—must be served.

Pensions for the Great

THE British Government, on the hundredth anniversary of the so-called Civil List Pensions in their present form, is to make more generous public provision for those authors and savants whom the public has in part failed to support. Hitherto the limit to which new pensions might be granted each year has been £1200; in the future it is to be £2500. At present, the state disburses £23,000 annually in this way. The new provisions will eventually raise the cost to £50,000.

The days of the hungry Grub Street scribbler are nearly over. The book-reading public has taken over the office of the old private patron, and authors and scholars have greatly benefited. Men of genius are not, of course, rewarded on the scale of film stars, but they often manage to do quite well in a financial way. Both Rudyard Kipling and Arnold Bennett acquired fortunes of something like £60,000, and Thomas Hardy, who was never what is called a popular writer, saved from his earnings nearly £100,000. But in spite of these things, many an author or scholar or artist who has deserved well of his country in the end falls on poverty, as did recently the late Sir William Watson, a poet of no mean rank. It is such cases that the Civil List Pensions would help.

Pensioners have included Tennyson, Browning, T. H. Huxley, W. H. Hudson, Faraday, Wordsworth, and Livingstone. But the generosity of the pension has in the past by no means been commensurate with the celebrity of the pensioners. There has long been a demand that the scale of pensions should be revised, and there will be widespread satisfaction that this demand has now been granted.

Beacons and Men

Book News of the Day

LIGHTHOUSES are symbols of seafaring fidelity. One of the most appealing yet least publicized aspects of modern navigation is the service which maintains this unfailing watch over mariners year in and year out. George R. Putnam's book about the SENTINEL OF THE COASTS (New York: Norton, \$3.50) places the lighthouse service in the path of its own beam.

For twenty-five years Mr. Putnam was chief of the United States Lighthouse Bureau. In a day when government bureaucracy is subjected to frequent bombardments, it is especially satisfying to read the story of so fine a government service as that encompassed within the friendly flash and sweep of these personal reminiscences.

Mr. Putnam begins with this boyhood in the Middle West, during an era in which glittering stern-wheel packets still churned the Mississippi and its muddy tributaries, and log rafts drifted downstream from the forests of the north. Perhaps his youthful adventures afloat gave him the urge to keep paddling. At any rate he has covered considerable territory since then, evidently specializing in coast lines. He supervised mapping expeditions in Alaska and the Philippines during twenty years in the Coast and Geodetic Survey before going on watch as lighthouse commissioner.

One of the most striking things about the bureau during his span of service is the mechanical development of lighthouse operations. The layman cannot but be amazed at the extent to which radio communication has been synchronized with the American chain of coastal beacons.

About the time Mr. Putnam became commissioner, the crew of the Nan-tucket South Shoals Lightship gave the world a practical example of radio's potentialities by sending the first wireless distress call received in the United States. SOS wasn't in the book then, but H-E-L-P served just as well, and a lighthouse tender arrived in time to record the country's first radio rescue. Now, every important light station on the coast is equipped to radiocast bearings to ships groping for a landfall in fog.

Although he stresses the mechanized efficiency of the service, the author does not overlook the part which the human element plays in this inspiring work. It is the man behind the light that really counts, and Mr. Putnam gives him his due. The author has much to say on the administrative side. His efforts to keep politics out of the service and to stress personal merit doubtless has helped to maintain morale. The book is a fine tribute to the men who keep the beacons lighted. H. T.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Plethora of Pictures

By Frank L. Perrin

WITHOUT speaking for or attempting to appraise the preferences or prejudices of people generally, the individual conviction has been reached that in the effort to dramatize the events of the day the editors and publishers of some newspapers and many magazines are providing us all with far too many pictures and not enough in readable and informative text and opinion. There was a time, not long ago, when the patrons of news stands might make their own selections from the wares offered. The line was automatically drawn which separated the products openly sensational and unblushingly pornographic from those entirely unobjectionable. The untutored penny tabloids and the tawdry pulp romantic thrillers were segregated and frowned upon by those who regarded them disapprovingly.

But something happened. Strangely enough, these products began to appeal to more and more people, and fewer of those ordinarily discriminating displayed an unexpected preference for the bizarre and the sensational. The sequel was inevitable. Instead of the standard of the lower-class publications being raised, that of the more impressive of the upper class was lowered to meet the increasing demand, in some instances more than halfway. Today the displays upon news stands and in shops everywhere in the United States, even in many of the smaller towns and cities, are made up of almost countless numbers of publications of no actual value to readers generally, or to reputable advertisers who hope to appeal to responsible and consistent buyers.

Unfortunately, and unwisely as well, the pages of many of these newer candidates for public approval and patronage are filled with far too intimate and too "candid" pictures of persons, and processes, and distasteful objects in which only a stimulated or created interest can be expected. Their influence upon adults is damaging enough, but upon the impressionable imaginations of children, and young men and women, the effect is actually dangerous and destructive.

I fully appreciate the fact that under what we regard as a reasonable construction of existing laws and ordinances the purveyors of so-called popular publications, whether producers or sellers,

cannot be restrained or legally penalized. But the American people have a way of sitting in judgment, perhaps quite informally, in emergencies such as those which arise from time to time. They themselves, including the vast majority of thoughtful individuals, are responsible in large degree for the existence and continuance of this menace to morals and decency. Without the tacit condoning of methods and practices which they do not approve, the lack of support would compel a discontinuance of many of the offending publications.

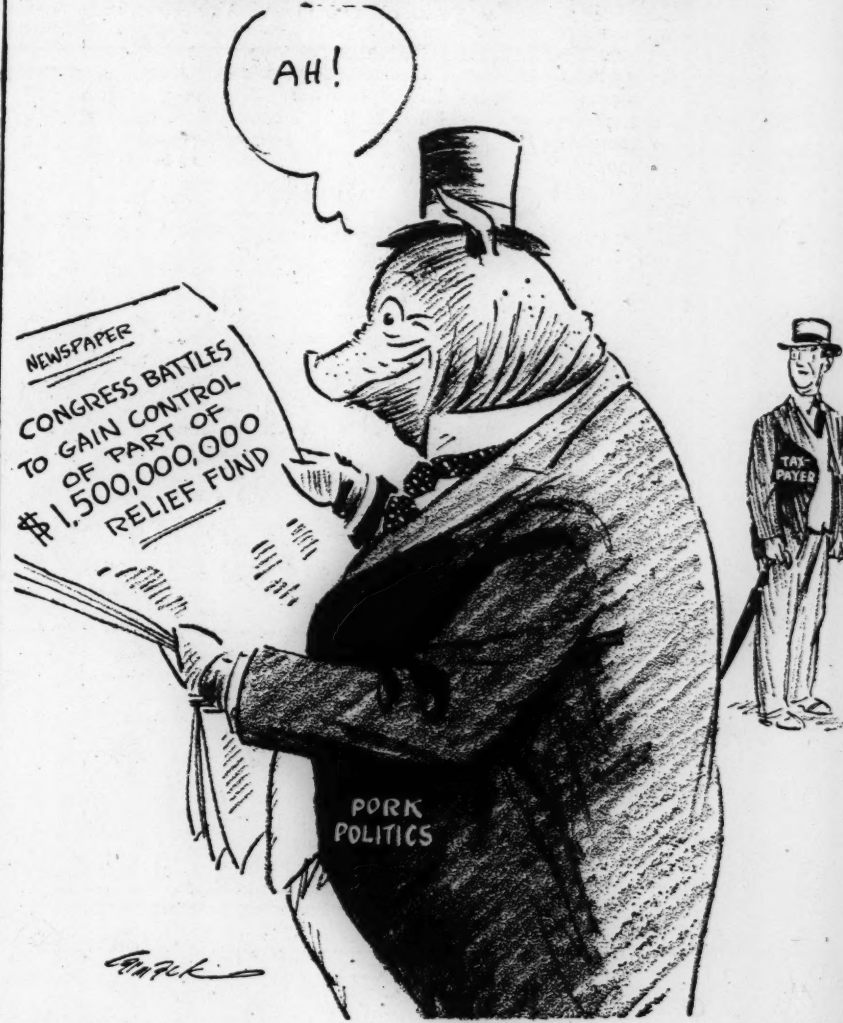
Those upon whom the responsibility rests are the people in every community, large or small, who would not, under any conditions, patronize an unclean or openly offensive exhibition in a theater or showplace, or consciously be seen in the company of lawless or immoral persons. But many of these same high-minded and circumspect people seem prone to yield to the temptation to adventure somewhat where this indulgence can be carried on secretly and safely, free from public gaze or possible censure.

It is because of this that they, and all others, are now paying the price of selfishness or carelessness. Fortunately for all of us the cinema has, to a large extent, been purged of the flagrantly offensive features which not long ago threatened to destroy its beauty and its usefulness as an entertainer and educator. It barely escaped, in a critical period, the censure and lasting disapproval of those without whose substantial support it could not have continued to exist profitably.

Now, in place of the films which popular judgment so emphatically condemned, there has arisen this new and insinuating menace to decency and morals. It is not an easy task to accomplish, even if it is sought, by public reprobation, to subject it to the heroic treatment prescribed in the case of the money-mad picture producers. But this encouraging realization remains. The sensationally crude output of cunning and avaricious publishers cannot be sold profitably or for long without the patronage and apologetic support of a substantial and measurably prosperous majority of the American people.

The process is simple and the method effective. No new laws are needed. No crusading is advised or necessary.

Taxpayer—"He Will Bear Watching"



Mediterranean Medley

ALGIERS, gleaming white against the rich green of the North African hills, fades slowly into the sunset behind us, submerged at last in a golden haze, disappearing as the day passes like the fairy city of a dream. The towers and the minarets and the gold-crowned mosques, the palm-covered slopes and the palaces and the sapphire canopy above, all blend presently into a shadow dark and dim in the distance, as we turn eastward at the close of the Mediterranean day.

It is mid-winter but the air is benign and the waters tranquil. The mighty Inland Sea is in its most beguiling mood. Thus serene it called to the mariners and sea-rovers of old. Such a soft breeze as this tonight filled the blue-and-gold sails of the galleys of Phoenicia and aided the rowers of the quinquiremes of Nineveh. The romance of these shores led Odysseus on and on; until a dozen years distant Troy from Ithaca. Among these islands the history of the world began and for twenty centuries these coasts encompassed all of that world that lay within the ken of man.

A bright-hued day passes, another golden sunset, another soft-toned night, and Tunis is at hand. Yonder on that hill at the right stood, in majestic contemplation of land and sea to all the horizons, great Carthage. Hard by as we turn into the long canal that leads to the city, where once gathered in fear-some might the bold corsairs of the Inland Sea is the beach where the galleys of Hannibal were drawn up awaiting the commencement of an enterprise as daring in conception and incredible in execution as the figure of its leader is monumental among the leaders of every age.

From the glamour of Tunis and its miles of covered bazaars, that are like settings for the tales of Scheherazade, to the dusty, sun-baked tumult of the port of ancient and modern Athens, Piræus within its Roman breakwaters, is a voyage between two worlds, yet four tranquil days on our leisurely-steaming "tramp" are sufficient to achieve it. Through a morning haze which by and by yields to the Grecian sun and, drawn aside like a curtain, discloses to us the Athenian hills and the gleaming columns of the Parthenon, we cross Phaleron Bay, and enter the narrow gateway between the great sea-walls of Hadrian. We wend a wary way through a Mediterranean medley of craft of every type and size and age that is a kind of marine Piccadilly Circus.

High-prowed fishermen such as supplied the discriminating tables of Pericles and Alcibiades with the dainties of the Inland Sea, the nondescript products of half the shipyards of Europe that link the port of Athens with all the Isles of Greece from Patmos to Candia, far-come liners from many lands, a kaleidoscopic flotilla of small craft in a maritime pageant of Mediterranean history, make up the daily spectacle of the port of modern Athens. And we become part of it as we draw alongside a wharf that presents yet another Near Eastern picture, a turmoil of clamorous activity among twenty Levantine races.

On toward the rising sun where, at the Inland Sea's far end, a vision of the minaret-jeweled Golden Horn sits sparklingly upon our fancy. Across the flaming path of the sun sinking gorgeously over Phaleron Bay, we set forth once more to make our unhurried way eastward among the storied isles. And as we pass the mighty promontory of Sunium, the base of the cliffs where the combers of the Aegean foam high, deep in the shadow, a final ray of the vanished sun lingers for an instant in soft caress upon the white columns of Poseidon's shrine there upon the classic height.

The picture of the Golden Horn that is ours now is the ever-memorable one by moonlight. Now the scars and batterings of time are smoothed away, the intrusions of modernity into the ancient scene hidden as if wrapped in a sable veil, the decay of generations of indifference restored by fancy's benign hand. Tall minaret, golden-domed mosque, many-windowed palace, even the crumbling fortress walls along the sea and the grim bastions of the ancient prisons, all take fairy form in the restoring influence of the moon as she rides high over the Bosphorus of this dream city by the gateway to the East.

The gaily lighted minarets cast their reflections across the dark waters and vie with the stars themselves in the brilliance of their glow far down into the shimmering depths. Past the high point where stands the palace of the former Sultans and the Seraglio, dark now and deserted, wrapped in myth and mystery, the gleaming Galata Bridge is close at hand, an ever-thronged link between the city of the emperors and the Pera of today, bridging antiquity and modernity, a dozen centuries, in half a thousand strides.

M. T. G.

The Wide Horizon

Britain's Bygones

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

IT IS an open question whether it is better for a people to have long memories or short. If long memories mean keeping up a vindictive feeling over insults received, or damage suffered, forgetfulness may be better than remembrance. "Let bygones be bygones," is not a bad rule in national as in individual life, provided always that the bygones were not things that really mattered. On the other hand the connection between memory and understanding of things that matter is so close that the fading of memory may mean a loss of intelligence. And this fact is dawning upon some of the British people today.

Long after the picturesque details of the British Coronation have become blurred in retrospect, British minds may remember the curious impulse that prompted Signor Benito Mussolini to withdraw from London all representatives of Italian newspapers on the eve of the great event, and likewise to place a ban upon the introduction into Italy of all British newspapers except three which favor Fascism. The equally curious circumstance that the Vatican was represented by a special envoy whereas the King of Italy was not, and that of all newspapers in Italy the official Papal organ, Osservatore Romano, was alone in publishing a report of the celebrations, will be forgotten more readily than Signor Mussolini's strange "gesture."

Ostensibly his reason for boycotting the British celebrations was the lack of admiration shown by British journals for the Italian military operations in Spain. But, apart from the rough albeit characteristic comment of a "man in the street" upon Signor Mussolini's ostracism of Great Britain—"The death-watch beetle seems to have got into that gentleman's upper story"—the feeling has spread that the leaders of some dictatorial systems would like to extend their censorship to the free press of democratic countries.

This feeling is the more likely to last because it strengthens a conviction that intolerance of criticism is an essential part of anti-democratic forms of government. Whereas the democracies of Europe take no step to undermine the opponents of democracy, and even tolerate their propaganda, the anti-democratic systems behave as though the thing they find least bearable is freedom of opinion abroad. There was quite a "do do" in the official German press when British journals wrote strongly upon the destruction of Guernica and its civilian inhabitants by German bombing airplanes.

If the facts had not been witnessed by three independent English correspondents on the spot, the vigor and pertinacity of German denials might have made British readers rub their eyes and exclaim: "Do we sleep, do we dream, or is visions about?" As it was, the ruthless destruction of Guernica has made an impression which is unlikely to fade, either as an illustration of what modern "frightfulness" can be or as an example of the methods in which the forces of countries uncontrolled by free public opinion may be tempted to indulge.

This question of public opinion is coming to be very important. Like most other political systems, dictatorships need the support of public opinion in their own lands. They seek to secure it by suppressing, or withholding from public knowledge, everything that may undermine popular faith in the infallibility of dictators. But democracies live on and by public opinion freely formed in the light of knowledge freely disseminated; and if this public opinion enables democracies to withstand the buffeting of events more steadily than the unfree opinion of dictatorship countries withstand it, it is clear that democracies set an example detestable to the devotees of "totalitarianism."

So, one of the results of the German protests against British comment upon the bombing of Guernica, and of Signor Mussolini's boycott of the British Coronation, may well be a conviction that it is not so much "Communism" as democracy which is the true bugbear of dictatorial systems. Alongside of this conviction runs the thought that, whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the Spanish struggle, any attempt to impose a dictatorial system from without upon a people resolved to defend its own conception of freedom must lead to disastrous civil war and to worse destruction than any native brand of politics would be likely to work. Feeling in England is hardening against methods of unfreedom and violence in political affairs.

It is partly for this reason that such a speech as that made by Gen. Jan C. Smuts, the Acting Prime Minister of the South African Union, at Cape Town on Coronation Day has made so deep an impression in England. General Smuts, a South African Boer, often expresses British thoughts more aptly than we can express them ourselves; for, as a people, we do not cultivate the habit of being intelligently articulate. His words and our thoughts make us hope that the free and democratic unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations, in association of idealism with the people of the United States, may end by reminding the world that there is a more excellent way of national and international life than the way of uniformity by constraint; and that, if we do not forget this fact, world peace may not be past praying for.